The Columbian.

G. E. ELWELL, J. K. BITTENBENDER, } Proprietors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, MAY 20, 1887.

THE COLUMBIAN, VOL. XXI, NO 20
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, VOL. LI, NO 9

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

L. E. WALLER,
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Bloomsburg, Pa
Office over 1st. National Bank.

N. U. FUNK,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office in Ent's Building.

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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
AND
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office over Moyer Bros. Drug Store.

C. W. MILLER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office in Brower's building, second floor, room No. 1
Bloomsburg, Pa.

B. FRANK ZARR,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office corner of Centre and Main Streets. Clark's Building.
Can be consulted in German.

GEO. E. ELWELL
—ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,—
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office on First floor, front room of COLUMBIAN Building, Main street, below Exchange Hotel.

PAUL E. WIRT,
Attorney-at-Law.
Office in COLUMBIAN BUILDING, Room No. 2, second floor.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

H. V. WHITE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office in Browers' Building, 2nd floor.
may 1-tf

K. KNORR. L. S. WINTERSTEEN.
KNORR & WINTERSTEEN,
Attorneys-at-Law.
Office in 1st National Bank building, second floor, first door to the left. Corner of Main and Market streets Bloomsburg, Pa.
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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office over Dentler's shoe store, Bloomsburg, Pa. [apr-30.86.

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Catawissa, Pa.
Office, corner of Third and Main Streets.

MICHAEL F. EYERLY,
Conveyancer, Collector of Claims.
—AND—
LEGAL ADVICE IN THE SETTLEMENT OF ESTATES, &c.
Office in Dentler's building with F. P. Billmeyer, attorney-at-law, front rooms, 2nd floor Bloomsburg, Pa. [apr-9-86.

W. E. SMITH,
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Berwick, Pa.

DR. HONORA A. ROBBINS.
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DR. J. H. MOORE.
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A. L. FRITZ, Attorney-at-Law. Office Front room over Post Office,

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Lancashire	10,000,000
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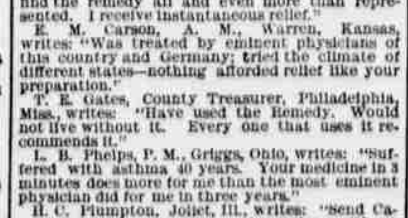
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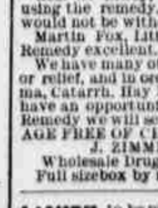
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SELECT STORY.

A STREETMAN'S TALE.

We will begin by saying that a person dressed up in a strange fantastic manner, and going about the streets distributing circulars, selling patent medicines, or advertising some house or business by show cards, is called a "street fakir."

When Teddy Banker came home in the disguise of a frog, his little girl, (Baby Bobinet, as she was called,) was rather in doubt at first; but after the father had explained matters, the odd dress became a source of perpetual delight to her heart.

It was Teddy's first employment since rheumatism had taken him prisoner and obliged him to resign the head watchman's place of the "Fidelity Bank."

The humiliation was a grievous one, and Teddy was about to decline wearing the ugly suit, when Baby Bobinet's infantile face came before him, and for her sake he concluded to parade the busy thoroughfares in that disguise.

Teddy's new employer was desirous of introducing to the attention of the public a new brand of shaving soap, or toothpicks, (I can't now say which,) to which he had given the irrelevant title of "Jim-jams." In the equally irrelevant dress of a frog he meant to attract the eyes of the buying world.

Closely-fitting breeches, of green stuff, came to his knees—continuing from thence downward in vivid yellow—and concluding in broad shoes painted to represent the splay-footed expanse of a frog's extremity; a coat, with long and narrow tails, also of green, fitted closely about his body, and was literally splotched with black, the breast being of deep yellow; while a mask, with huge, goggle eyes, completed the outfit.

Of course the "street arabs" could not resist an instinct, natural to every boy, to pelt Teddy with orange and banana skins, and objects of a more solid character—it being, apparently, the incontestable right of every urchin to stone bull frogs, from Æsop's day down to the present.

Baby Bobinet could not know this and her papa's costume was a source of unmitigated pride, in which her delight never lessened. Baby Bobinet was the priceless treasure which Teddy Banker's wife had bequeathed to him some five years before, and the legatee cherished the little sunbeam with a devotion to which all other objects were small indeed.

Teddy Banker occupied two rooms, with an honest, Irish widow, Mrs. O'Glinty, and Baby Bobinet remained in her charge during the tireless wanderings of the "street fakir."

After her father, no one fostered greater love and pride in the little lass than Mrs. Catharine O'Glinty. It would have been, however, a hard heart that could not have resisted the claims of Baby Bobinet, to a reigning place among the first ladies of the royal heart-chamber.

Teddy's mortification had lost much of its wire-edge at the time of which I write, although Baby Bobinet had not ceased to enjoy the costume in an eminent degree.

It was somewhere about dusk one day, and the coal-oil lamp was illuminating the front room, with its window looking out upon the rather out-of-the-way street. Baby Bobinet was seated on the floor, in the centre of the room, surrounded by her collection of marbles, blocks, and miscellaneous toys.

Mrs. O'Glinty came in from the kitchen, with a platter in her hand and an apron thrown over head—going, as she said, "to the corner beyant for a rasher for daddy's bite of supper."

She had been absent but a moment, when Baby Bobinet was attracted by the closing of the street door which opened directly upon the street. She looked up and saw a slender young man pass hastily through the room. She was attracted by the fur collar he wore about his throat, and the haunted expression of his colorless face. As he passed rapidly across the room, he drew a handkerchief from his pocket and wiped the moisture from his forehead. Baby Bobinet stared in a placid way at the intruder's exit, and then went across the room to pick up one of the glass marbles which had evidently come in contact with the briskly moving toe of the stranger.

The marble had an especial attraction for the little maid; and when Mrs. O'Glinty came in from the grocer's, she held it up admiringly, that the dame might observe it.

"Troth, an' yer an angel gossoon—but I can't be afther playin' with ye now. Daddy'll be wantin' his bite, I'll warrant ye; for it's sharp the weather is outside, my darlint!" and then she hustled out of the room, with the closing admonition: "Now be afther gittin' yer gewgaws in the box! Daddy'll be here in a pig's whistle."

Baby Bobinet made haste to put up her treasures, the better to devote her whole attention to the wondrous "street rig" which only her papa might wear.

Another incident happened to divert the damsel's attention; and that was a second strange face, whose bearded outlines she saw peering in at the window. But it was quickly gone also, and Baby Bobinet gave her whole mind to gathering together her valuables.

The next evening there was an event of a much more startling nature, the like of which was quite beyond her comprehension.

Papa had just come in from the street, and put aside the mask, in order to obtain his daughter's kiss in all its purity, when the door was thrown violently open, and two men laid hands upon the indignant Teddy. Why they should take him away, or tumultuously toss over and examine the boxes, drawers, and bedclothes throughout the house, Baby Bobinet could never understand; but they did so.

Even the usually sage Mrs. O'Glinty had no explanations to offer which could satisfy Bobinet's perturbed mind.

That worthy matron's mind oscilliated from a tearful mood to spirited denunciations of "perlicemen" and the detective force generally.

During the afternoon, Mr. Stickem, the boisterous proprietor of "Jim-jams," called and put a new string on Mrs. O'Glinty's Hibernian harp. Mr. Stickem had come to recover his properties; he knew Banker was in trouble, and in "quod" also; but the public must not suffer for lack of "Jim-jams;" he must have another man to perigrinate the streets in the suit, that he must; he really hoped the detectives had left the suit; it hadn't been a doin' of anything against the peace and dignity of the commonwealth. He confessed he would be out of pocket, but "Jim-jams" must not suffer; he would be obliged to order another suit at once.

Mrs. O'Glinty persuaded the agrieved Stickem to give her "the bottom facts" concerning Teddy's arrest, which may be thus summarized.

Some days before, a fashionably dressed young man had alighted from his carriage, in front of the establishment of Messrs. Asteroid & Carkus, and had requested to be shown some unset diamonds. A tray of gems had been placed before him; and the customer, evidently a connoisseur, had selected one, paying one hundred dollars for it. The gentleman, who was a person of education, had been very talkative, and had occupied considerable time over the purchase—saying that, as he wanted the gem for a birthday gift for his wife, he must have a stone of the best quality. He would call back in a day or two with a drawing of the setting, which he desired the Messrs. Asteroid & Carkus to manufacture.

Day before yesterday, as Mr. Stickem explained, he came back with the two drawings, and consulted with the clerk. After discussing the matter, he concluded to exchange the one large diamond for two smaller ones. While engaged in this treaty, Teddy Banker came into the store and left several advertising cards. His odd dress attracted the attention of the purchaser, and shortly after he withdrew, leaving the two diamonds and the drawing in the hands of the attendant.

Mr. Asteroid having occasion to look over the tray of gems the next day, took it from the safe. No sooner had he brought the tray forward to the light, than he exclaimed:

"Great Mercury! We've been robbed! These are all paste!"

Examination proved it, and more besides. The tray itself, notwithstanding the worn velvet, was declared to be a make up.

The amazed diamond merchant now "saw the game." The whole trick became clear as day, as it flashed upon him that the first visit of the elegantly-attired gentleman was one of discovery, and intended to create confidence. The customer had carefully studied the diamond tray, and prepared one exactly like it in size and looks, even to the worn and frayed velvet lining. Returning in a few days, with a false tray and paste stones in size and number to correspond with the genuine he had parleyed over the operation. Pending the discussion and examination of the gems and the drawing, the "street fakir" had entered, and, in one of the clerk's unwary moments the false tray had been substituted, and the valuables transferred to a convenient receptacle in the customer's ulster. It was the old "stall and sneak game" in a new shape.

With all possible dispatch, Messrs. Asteroid & Carkus had put the matter in the hands of the city detectives, and our hapless Teddy Banker had been the first fruits of the official drag net.

In a few days the trial came on, and Widow O'Glinty, with the perversity of her sex, resolved to "see it out." She could not resist the temptation. She had attained sudden dignity among her neighbors; the arrest of her boarder elevated her into a prominent position in their eyes; and in response to the unanimous views of the folks, nothing less was expected of her.

Through the interposition of a policeman, a somewhat distant relative, she managed to secure a seat "way to the front."

Baby Bobinet was there, too—for the good woman conceived that any thing short of that would be doing something less than her whole duty. Baby Bobinet looked bewitching in a clean white dress, with a blue sprig and a blue ribbon in her curling locks—Mrs. O'Glinty having bestowed much muscle and care in "doing up the darlint's dress."

It was with the utmost difficulty that the damsel could be restrained from rushing toward the dock in search of her father's strong arms; but by means of specious promises the child was detained, and made to amuse herself with several marbles, which Mrs. O'Glinty had induced Baby Bobinet to bring with her, to relieve the tedium of the trial.

The Court assigned a young man of clever attainments to defend Teddy Banker; and to the evident discomfiture of Mr. Asteroid, it now looked as if the complainants would not be able to secure Teddy's conviction. Aside from the "frog dress," there was nothing but good to be heard of the prisoner. The fidelity bank had a good charactor to bestow on him, through the testimony of one of its officers, and there were no past bad records to assail Teddy.

While Mr. Allen, Teddy's counsel, was in the midst of an eloquent defense of his client, in which Mrs. O'Glinty was thoroughly absorbed to the neglect of Baby Bobinet, that young lady, whose thoughts were all with her father, managed to slip quietly off the seat, and was industriously picking her way through the crowd to the "dock," Mrs. O'Glinty, happening to look around, discovered the loss of her *protege.*

"Whirrah! whirrah! an' where's the childer sthrolled away to?" exclaimed the excited woman.

This exclamation, reaching Baby Bobinet's ears, naturally hastened her steps toward her father's side.

The toe of her chubby boot catching in the matting, the little lass fell prone upon the floor; and from between her fingers escaped the glass marbles, one of them rolling to the feet of the prosecutor.

He pounced upon it like a hawk, looked at it for a moment, and then, starting up, with the article between his fingers, held it aloft, so that every eye could see it.

"Your honor, here is one of the diamonds which were stolen from me! The thief's child has turned State's evidence!"

There was a moment of silence, in which one might have heard the beating of his own heart—a moment of deep quiet, broken at length by a stern voice, which cried aloud:

"Whoever calls my Baby Bobinet a thief's child, is a *liar!*"

Then jumping over the rail, before the officer could prevent him, the prisoner picked up Baby Bobinet, and kissed her, again and again, while the tears ran down his cheeks.

Baby Bobinet, pleased beyond words, laughed and crowed merrily at once more finding herself in papa's arms.

A child's laugh—a strange sound indeed to be heard in such a place—a laugh so innocent, so pure, so musical, that it must have startled the ghosts of by-gone perjuries, and oaths, and mockeries, which haunt the modern temples of justice.

How it touched the heart of the spectators, and penetrated the breasts of those who from day to day had grown callous from continual hearing of theft and murder and all uncleanness! For a moment the damnatory evidence of Baby Bobinet was forgotten, as they saw her sparkling eyes and rosy cheeks—many wishing God might have caused just such a little blossom to bloom in their hearts.

The young advocate's soul sunk within him at this episode; he was convinced of Teddy Banker's innocence; but it seemed as if Baby Bobinet had clinched a felon's chain about her father's wrist.

A thought, however, struck him; and he resolved, if possible, to turn the incident to the advantage of his client. At once addressing the judge, he said:

"Your honor, in view of this unexpected revelation, I would like to ask this child some questions. The prisoner assures me that he knows nothing about this gem; and we will explain away this matter—for however dark it may look there is no desire on our part to conceal anything."

The gentlemen on the other side smiled derisively, but did not object to letting the child testify.

Taking Baby Bobinet from her father's arms, Mr. Allen placed her upon the table. She seemed a trifle dazed, and looked with wonder at the great crowd.

The judge asked her a few questions, to which she returned intelligent answers. He then remarked that whoever would doubt the simple word of such an innocent creature would not be satisfied with an oath.

Teddy Banker looked at his child through misty eyes, as he brokenly said:

"Now, Bobinet, you must answer these gentlemen, and tell them the truth. Papa is here and no harm shall come to you!"

With childish simplicity Baby Bobinet smiled back an answer, and then threw him a kiss from her rosy finger tips.

"Bobinet, where did you get that diamond?" asked lawyer Allen.

She looked questioningly at her father, and he said to his attorney:

"Show her the diamond, call it a marble, and she will answer you."

"This pretty glass marble, Bobinet! Did your papa give it to you?" questioned the lawyer.

"No, sir; the mans lost it!"

"What man, Bobinet?"

"A mans wif a white face, what comed frew and frighted Bobinet."

"Where was Bobinet?"

"Me playin' on a floor wif my fings."

"Where was papa?"

"Tumin' home."

"Where was Mrs. O'Glinty?"

"Dittin fings for papa's supper."

"What did the man say?"

"Nofin'—him just run'd frew."

"Did he give the marble to you?"

"Petty marble comed out o' his pocket when he went dis way."

Here Bobinet mopped her little white fore head with a tiny handkerchief.

"Didn't you show it to any one?"

"Troth, and she did, sar!" exclaimed Mrs. O'Glinty, rising to her feet; "an' I thought it was only wan of her old marbles—which I say now it ain't, sar!"

"Never mind now, madam—we will hear you presently!" said the judge.

"An' it's the thruth I'm tellin' yees! Taddy Banker's no thafe! d'ye moind that, sar!"

Mrs. O'Glinty was surpressed, and Mr. Allen began again to question Bobinet.

"Now, my dear little girl, are you sure your papa never had it?—never gave it to you?"

"Papa never seed it—tause the mens tooked him away."

"Can you tell me how the man that dropped the marble looked?"

"He was a long mans, and had a wolly fing around his froat."

"Your honor," spoke up Detective Starke, "I lost a man, answering that description, in that very neighborhood."

"An' a man's looked in the wintow affer a bit," said Bobinet.

"Your honor," explained the detective. "I *did* look in the window, and saw this very child on the floor."

"Now, Bobinet," asked Mr. Allen, anxiously, "try and tell us what day you saw this man?"

"They tooked papa 'way next day."

When cross-examined it was impossible to break Bobinet's testimony in the slightest degree. The prosecution were obliged to desist. The unruffled sweetness of Baby Bobinet's temper, through all the badgering, was remarkable. All thoughts of his own perilous position were chased away from the father by his admiration of his daughter's sweet serenity.

The testimony of the detective and Mrs. O'Glinty went to confirm Bobinet's story.

And now a new sensation was introduced, when another frog dress was brought into court, which must have been made for a twin brother of Teddy Banker. This had been found by an officer, and it began to seem possible that another person than the prisoner had assisted at the robbery.

It was certainly a mixed-up case, and to convict upon such light evidence would have been manifestly unjust. So at least thought the jury, and father and daughter went out of court amid the cheers of the audience.

Facts came to light shortly there after, which established Teddy's innocence beyond cavil. Two well-known thieves were "run in," the crime was placed where it justly belonged, and Messrs. Asteroid & Carkus were enabled to recover the bulk of their property.

"Dear little Baby Bobinet," when she "grows up," can wear the pretty glass marble which came so near sending her father to a felon's cell—for the diamond merchants had it set in a ring for her as some reparation for their false accusation. *Agent's Herald.*

"Bob" Ingersoll's Capture.

A THRILLING CHAPTER OF THE GREAT INFIDEL'S WAR EXPERIENCE.

"I served in Bob Ingersoll's command," said a veteran stopping at the City Hotel, "and whenever I want to have a good laugh I recall to mind the incidents connected with his capture in Tennessee. I have seen somewhere a cruel paragraph to the effect that the Colonel surrendered very willingly, and I want to brand that falsehood for just what it is. A braver man I never saw in all the four year's service.

"We were scattered over a good deal of territory, surrounding a little village at the time the Colonel was taken and cared for by the Johnnies. We were in a skirmish at the time, and the Colonel was trying to get to a demoralized wing of his command. As he was passing through a series of cattle pens he was surrounded by a lot of Confederates, and commanded to surrender. But he did not do it worth a cent. He kept right on running at break-neck speed. He was not so stout then as now, and as a pedestrian was no slouch. The bullets were flying about him thick as hail. If he could get to another branch command he felt that he could rally the boys and win the fight. A number of his men saw that he was in imminent peril, and that if he didn't surrender he would be killed, and yelled at the top of their voices to stop and surrender. He heeded, but I could see that he did so with regret and disgust. Here is where the humor began. When the Colonel stopped he threw up his hands and screamed out:

"'Stop firing, I'll acknowledge your d—d old Confederacy.'

"The Colonel was taken over to a store for safekeeping, and he proved to be a great curiosity. People flocked to see him, listened to his stories, laughed and declared they were having more fun than they ever had in their lives. That night the Colonel sat around the store until a goodly number of rebels came in, and they began to treat and tell yarns. Finally the crowd overflowed the place and blocked the entrance to it. Then the Colonel went outside. The boys were all feeling well under the potency of drinks and words, and every man, woman and child within the sound of his voice loved him. Directly the Colonel was asked to make a speech. This was what he was working for, and a minute later he was addressing the crowd, and it was a right rough crowd, too.

"No lecture that great orator has ever delivered had so much that was good in it. It fairly bubbled over with the milk of human kindness. He pictured how regretfully the North took up arms against the South, reminding his hearers that they fired the first shot in the assault on Fort Sumter. Then he went off on slavery, placing the whites before him in the unfortunate light of the blacks—people with souls and all the instincts of the whites—but downtrodden for no other reason than they were black. He pictured the ravagers of eternity, where those who had held human souls in bondage were called before the judgment throne for sentence to be passed for deeds done in the flesh. It was a touching appeal, and brought out streams of tears and storms of applause from the ones who had but a few hours before shot at and captured him. At a moment when the most pathetic touches were being given his remarks, General Forest, the Confederate cavalryman whose command had made the capture, rushed into the crowd all aglow with excitement, but not anger, and exclaimed:

"'Here, Ingersoll, stop that speech, and I'll exchange you for a Government mule.'

"It was but a short time until Colonel Ingersoll was paroled. He was demoralizing the whole of that command, and would have had it revolting against its commander had he been given the levelage for two or three days which was accorded him the first day."

The Blanket Fish.

A STORY SHOWING HOW IT OVERPOWERS AND KILLS ITS VICTIMS.

"The first time I struck the bottom I couldn't believe I was there," said a pearl diver in a recent interview. "It was as clear as air, and the fishes swimming around might have been taken for birds. I landed on a kind of sand bill when they lowered me, and had to walk about fifty feet down into a valley like before I struck the shells. They were all in a bunch, stretched along in a ridge, looking like a black mark against the white bottom. I was dragging the hamper and when I got alongside I began to toss them in. I reckon I had filled half a dozen or so, when all at once I saw a kind of shadow moving over all. At first I thought it was the schooner, and then, perhaps, some of the other divers coming down, and then it left; but all at once it came again and grew so dark in a second that I turned quick and looked up, and, if my hair hadn't been held down by a copper cap it would have riz right on end.

"There, a-movin' over me, was what I took to be a bird about thirty feet across. It was wheeling round and flapping its big wings, just as you've seen buzzards or eagles do, overhead. Down it came, lower and lower, and I a-crouching as flat as I could get. The nearer it got the bigger it looked, and as I see it was a-setting on me I took the pike I always carried, and as it wheeled around over me I let drive. Hit it? Well I reckon I did. The next thing I knew I was standing on my head, rolling over and over, then yanked sideways, half drowned, and then I reckon I lost my senses, and when I came to I was lyin' on deck and all hands looking at me. You see the critter had given the water such a swirl that I was knocked end for end, and my pipe and line twisted around and around so that I couldn't breathe, and, of course, that pulled the line, and the men thought I had jerked it to come up, so they hauled away for all they were worth, and that's what saved my life. What was it? Why, nothin' but one of those sea bats—blanket-fish the other man called it—and they all said I had a narrow run for it. That was the way accordin' to their say, that the fish goes to work to get away with a man. They first settle down on you like a blanket, and there you are."

The Czar's Prisons.

THE GREAT GATCHINA FORTRESS IN WHICH HE HIDES IN TERROR.

"Quis custodiet ipsos custodes?" is the reflection which springs to one's mind on hearing the rumors as to attempts on the czar's life in his rural retreat at Gatchina. The country house inhabitated by the autocrat of all the Russias is nothing more nor less than a fortress surrounded by moats, with a strong garrison, and situated in the midst of an immense camp, in which countless detachments of soldiers, horse, foot, artillery, and even engineers, are quartered. Yet even here the life of the sovereign is exposed to various perils, chief among which is the notorious disaffection of portions of his vast army. The time was when the czar could at least reckon on the fidelity of his troops, and on the blind and unreasoning devotion of the liberated serfs. Now all is changed. It is acknowleged that the revolutionary movement has spread with appalling and significant rapidity, even to classes which had always been regarded as worthy.

Meanwhile, however, Alexandre III has no alternative but to make the best of the situation. Picked soldiers guard him day and night at Gatchina, and the strictest discipline prevails in the fortress castle. A writer who a short time ago had the rare privilege of an introduction to the presence of the czarina, gives a graphic account of his visit, and of the precautions taken to prevent any mishap. Traveling from St. Petersburg to Gatchina in company with General Ignatieff and General Baumgarten, one of the emperor's aides-de-camp, he noticed all along the route small detachments of engineers encamped in the open air at short intervals from each other. Cossacks, mounted on their small horses, galloped about in every direction. The party were fetched at the station by one of the imperial carriages, which started off at full speed, and after crossing a bridge, strongly guarded, arrived at a huge gateway, at which the writer and his companions had to show their papers. Thence they were conducted to a wing of the palace, where the same ceremonial was gone through, after which they were taken through a perfect labyrinth of passages and staircases to rooms reserved for them. The writer was asked if he would have luncheon or tea, and was then left to himself until the hour appointed for his audience. At noon General Baumgarten came to fetch him.

On his way to the central building he saw the steps crowded with sentries, who in turn presented arms with such a din that he shrewdly suspected that the noise was intended to warn their comrades further on of the arrival of a stranger. Next a large hall, in which 100 soldiers of the guard were on duty, was traversed. At the further end the visitor had again to exhibit his papers, and after ascending a magnificent staircase and crossing a hall in which a gigantic Moor in a superb costume, and two huge Tcherkesses armed to the teeth with dirks and pistols were stationed, he was introduced by a man servant into a small but elegant drawing room, whence he passed under the conduct of one of the gentlemen on service, into the empress' reception room. After half an hour's conversation, in the course of which her majesty remarked that there were some very impious men in Russia, the writer withdrew, but ere he took leave of General Baumgarten, the latter, referring to the frankness with which he had spoken, told him that no Russian would have dared to give advice to the czarina, jokingly adding: "Take care! You may be sent to Siberia." What can be more characteristic than this *rapprochement* of the aide-de-camp's grim jest about Siberia and the precautions taken by the sovereign to avert all danger from himself and his family.—*London Transcript.*

Chinese Mind-Readers.

Mind Reading or "Bishopism" is called by the Chinese in China "Lew Jee," or "Flowing Knowledge," says Wong Chin Foo in the New York *World.*

There is one of these living in the city of Canton, China, who beats Messrs. Bishop and Montague, of Boston, America, by at least ten points. This "Flowing Knowledger" of the Flowery Kingdom not only reads the thoughts and detects the actions of his patients who come to see him, but could go so far as to be able to tell who was to be his next caller, giving the day and the hour, and even to the very cent that the caller would have in his pocket and the exact portion that he (the Lew Jee) was to get out of it.

But unlike his American compatriots his knowledge only extends to thirty-six patients daily, that being the limit of his power on each day. It is also very singular that such knowledge begins to flow at 10 a. m., and falls at about 4 p. m., regularly for the past two years.

The Chinese say that in order to obtain such wonderful foresights a man must be in silent prayers to the gods for the period of thirty-six years; a bowl of rice and water each day to encourage him. At the end of his prayers, just before the setting sun dwindles down into temporary oblivion, cut off the head of a ten-year-old boy with a sacred sword, under the drooping bows of a weeping willow, then swear at the bleeding head of a chicken that he would never tell a lie.

A Victim of the Cigarette.

Wœreshoffer, the dead speculator, will live in history as one of the most brilliant and daring of the Wall Street millionaires. Like Gould, he began life in poverty. He started as an office boy, developed into a clerk, and finally blossomed out into a speculator. For 20 years this man had been engaged in the heaviest financial battles of modern times. The capitalists of the metropolis recognized his generalship and looked up to him as a leader. He was a hard fighter and was generally successful. It is passing strange that such a man, gifted with a superb will power, should have been slain in the most inglorious of conflicts and vanquished by the most puny of antagonists. This colossus met his fate when he tackled the cigarette. A brief history of the struggle may serve to paint a moral and convey a warning. Wœreshoffer gradually drifted into the habit of inveterate smoking. He smoked fifty cigarettes a day. He kept it up for 15 years, inhaling the smoke all the time. Years ago Wœreshoffer saw danger ahead. His head, heart, stomach and nerves remonstrated, protested, and begged him to change his course. In their agony they cried out against the fiendish cigarette, and denounced it. Colossus grinned sardonically. When he got ready he would down the cigarette, and not before.

It is said that the Mormons spend $250,000 a year in maintaining a lobby at Washington.

The Columbian.

G. E. Elwell, J. K. Bittenbender., } Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, MAY 20, 1887.

The Democratic State Committee met at Harrisburg Wednesday, May 11. It had been formerly agreed upon to hold the next Democratic State Convention at Harrisburg, but at this meeting Mr. Wright made a strong plea in favor of Allentown. A new vote was taken and resulted—Allentown 25, Harrisburg, 25. Chairman Sanders then cast his vote in favor of Allentown, and the next convention will be held in that city, Wednesday August 31.

We may get Cuba yet if we are willing to allow her to come into our fold. The condition of the island under Spanish rule is steadily growing from bad to worse, and unless it is speedily ameliorated the people will be practically unanimous in favor of annexation to the United States. The matter was under discussion in the Congress at Madrid the other day, and the home Government was given fair warning of what it might expect if the liberties of the Cuban Creoles were not respected and enlarged.

At a cost of two millions of dollars a mile, an underground railway system is about to be constructed in New York City. This system, it is said, will only require excavation nine and a half feet deep, and will be made practicable by having the trucks at the ends instead of beneath the cars, and by the employment of 300 horse power motors, one of which is now being constructed at Providence, R. I. The excavation is to be about thirty-five feet wide. It is proposed to build a mile each month until the entire work is completed.

Senator Metzgar and Representatives Fritz and Fox voted for the High License bill, and in our opinion their action was proper. Some change was needed in the license laws of the state, and while this new law is not perfect by any means, it is better than what we had before. High license will meet with the approbation of a large majority of the people. Under it there is more fairness than under the old law. In township the license is $75, or $25 higher than before, while in boroughs it is $150, or $100 higher than before. Heretofore the smallest inns and the largest hotels in the county all paid the same license fee.

The laying of upwards of a thousand miles of new railway track during the the three winter months of the present year has already been referred to as unprecedented in the history of railway building in this country, and indicative of a great boom in that particular industry. The Chicago *Journal of Commerce* publishes a statement corroborative of this view, in which it is claimed that the new track to be laid in 1887 will aggregate 21,347 miles, or nearly twice the amount ever laid in any former year. In addition it is stated that 18,854 miles of old track will be relaid with new steel rails, the old rails being worn out and useless. If this estimate is a reliable one it does not require a prophet to predict the greatest business boom the country ever saw.

WASHINGTON LETTER

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 16th, 1887.

The country youth or maiden who reads of the happy lot of the Government clerk here, with his salary of from $1200 to $1800 per year, with his abundant leisure, and with the great advantages, social, literary, and spectacular, which life at the Capitol affords, is filled with longing. If the country youth and maiden are not angels, they may even be filled with envy. The enchantment which distance lends to alleged happy lots is often provocative of envy. Perhaps the only happy lot is the little one of six by three feet upon which daisies cluster, but in which there is enchantment only for those who have seen iridescent bubbles of life burst at the touch, including even the bubble of a government position. But this is a digression from the straight and narrow path of a Washington correspondent.

Your correspondent wishes to explain that he was not discharged, he resigned and retired into the business of journalism, and I look back on my experience as a Government clerk without envy or longing. But to the average ex-clerk the retrospect is much less enviable now, than it was then in 1873. Perhaps the greatest ill and terror of youth is the school examination. Oh! dost thou remember? Think of a life of protracted school examinations! Such is to be the future life of the Government clerk! He may no longer drive his pen in peace, or furtively read his newspaper. President Cleveland has decreed that he shall stand an examination for promotion, whether he wants promotion or not, and that if he fails to reach an average of 75 per cent., he must step down and out. Saints, sinners and the Beecher family! but this is hard on the gilded and kalsomined youth and maiden whom Grant, Hayes, Garfield, Arthur, Blaine, Mahone, Conkling and all those illustrious spoilers pensioned upon the Treasury in the riotous days of reconstruction and carpet bags.

The very idea of a competitive examination is quite paralyzing, for they know little spelling and less arithmetic. Geography, mahogany, physics and hysterics are all the same to them. There has been an increased demand for school books in Washington during the past week, and the Capital of the United States is likely to be the paradise of pedagogues. Already they have advertised to prepare applicants for civil service examination. But the fact remains that an education cannot be improvised, and the middle aged Republican clerks who have impaired their minds as well as their hearts in straining to keep alive the memories and the policy of the war, have no vitality left for the study of text books.

The past week added another to the many pageants which Washington has witnessed. The Statue of Garfield was unveiled with much parade and oratory. Ex-Speaker Keifer made a prolix and turgid address. The President had a hard role to enact as representative of the Nation in accepting the monument, which he did in a little speech which was not very bad, considering the necessary embarassment which a well informed honest man must feel when called upon to speak well of a small politician, a narrow partisan, and a President who was the weak puppet of Blaine. Is the President well informed? Has he forgotten the part Garfield took in defrauding the country of its chosen president in 1876? Has he forgotten that it was this same man who from the stump told Republican audiences, in an era of peace, twenty years after the war, to look along the barrels of their rifles and vote as they shot? Say nothing but good of the dead? Classic bosh! Then erect statues in honor of Nero and Judas Iscariot, for they too are dead. I am sick of these everlasting statues to spurious mushroom fame. Tilden, whom Garfield defrauded of the Presidency, and thus made his own election possible, can afford to wait a hundred years for his statue, but when it is built, no one looking even at Washington's monument should be able to say excelsior.

"Great captains with their guns and drums,
Disturb our judgment for the hour,
But at last silence comes:
These are all gone, and, standing like a tower
Our children shall behold his fame."

The High License Bill.

The high license bill has passed both houses, and been signed by the Governor.

The first section prohibits the sale of intoxicating liquor at retail without a license.

The second section requires applicants to be of temperate habits and citizens of the United States, and prohibits the sale of a greater quantity than a quart.

The third section provides that only courts shall grant licenses, and requiring them to fix a time at which applications shall be heard, with a proviso that licenses under previous laws shall not be granted later than June 30 of this year.

The fourth section requires applications to be filed three weeks before the hearing, that applicants pay the clerks of court $5 for publishing the lists of applicants, and that no license shall be granted to sell in grocery stores. The same section provides that mercantile appraisers in cities of the first class in January of each year return under oath together with the list of mercantile taxes, all licensed and unlicensed houses to the clerks of the courts, who shall have the lists printed, the mercantile appraiser to receive $2.50 for every license granted, to be paid by the applicant.

Section five requires petitions to give the name and residence of the applicant, the place desired to be licensed, the place of birth; if naturalized, when naturalized, name of the owner of the premises, and must show that the place to be licensed is necessary for the accommodation of the public; that the applicant is not in any manner pecuniarily interested in the profit of the business conducted in any other licensed place in the county; that the applicant is the only person pecuniarily interested in the business so asked to be licensed. The applicant must also state whether his license has been revoked during the preceding year.

The two bondsmen must be reputable freeholders and give security in $2,000 each and shall not be engaged in the manufacture of intoxicating liquor. The petitioner must verify the petition by affidavit.

Section six requires twelve signers of the proper ward, borough or township.

Section seven requires the court to refuse a license if it is shown that the license is not necessary for the accommodation of the public and entertainment of strangers or travelers, or that the applicant is not a fit person to have license. The court is also empowered to revoke the license if the holder violate any law.

Section eight fixes the rates of license as follows: Cities of the first, second and third classes, $500; other cities, $300; boroughs, $150, and townships, $75. In cities of the first class four-fifths of the money shall be paid for the use of the commonwealth; in cities of the second and third classes two-fifths shall go to the city, two-fifths to the county and one-fifth to the state; in all other cities and in boroughs, three-fifths to the city or borough, one-fifth to the county and one fifth to the state in townships, one fourth to the county, one-fourth to the state and one-half to the township, the same to be applied to keeping roads in repair; places receiving parts of licenses shall bear their proportionate share of the expenses attending the collection of the same.

Section nine provides that licenses be lifted within fifteen days.

Section ten provides that no license shall be issued until the applicant executes a bond to the commonwealth and a warrant of attorney to confess judgment in the penal sum of $2,000.

Section eleven requires constables the first week in each term of court to report licensed and unlicensed drinking places, willful disobedience to be followed by suspension from office, the imposition of a fine not exceeding $500 or imprisonment not exceeding two years.

Section twelve requires constables to pay monthly visits to places where intoxicating liquors are sold to ascertain if the law is violated, and if so, to return the law-breakers to the court.

Section thirteen requires licenses to be framed under a glass.

Section fourteen provides that if a licensee shall trust or give credit for drinks no action shall be maintained or recovery had in any case for the value of the liquor sold.

Section fifteen imposes a fine of not less than $500 nor more than $5,000 and imprisonment of not less than three months nor more than twelve months for the sale of intoxicating liquors without license. Persons having a license convicted of violating the license laws shall be fined not less than $100 nor more than $500 for the first offense, and not less than $300 nor more than $1,000 for the second offense and not exceeding $5,000 for the third offense or imprisonment not exceeding twelve months. Any person convicted of more than one offense shall not again be licensed and the license of any person permitting the customary visitation of disreputable persons or keeping a disorderly place may upon proof be revoked and the same party shall not again be licensed.

Section sixteen prohibits druggists and apothecaries from selling intoxicating liquors except upon the written prescription of a regularly registered physician. Alcohol or any preparations containing the same may be sold for scientific, mechanical or medicinal purposes.

Section seventeen prohibits sales on election days, Sunday, to any minor or person of known intemperate habits, or a person visibly affected by intoxicating drinks, or on any pass book or order on a store, or to receive from any person goods, wares, merchandise or provisions in exchange for liquors.

Section eighteen declares places where liquors are dispensed in violation of law nuisances.

The nineteenth and last section repeals all local laws fixing a license rate less than provided in this bill and provides that none of the provisions of this act shall be held to authorize the sale of intoxicating liquors in places having special prohibitory laws.

Death of Justice Woods.

Justice William B. Woods, of the Supreme Court of the United States, died at his home in Washington on Saturday. He was seriously ill in California about a month ago, but improved enough to enable him to come home. After his arrival he continued to grow worse. His disease was dropsy. He suffered intensely Friday night, but in the early morning he apparently became insensible to pain. He was entirely unconscious Saturday morning and the only evidence of life visible was his slow respiration. His family realized that the end was near. He passed away peacefully, without evincing any sign of returning consciousness It was at intervals only that he manifested any recognition of those around him.

Justice Woods was born in Newark, O., and, after receiving his primary education, was sent to Yale College, where he graduated in 1845. Subsequently he studied law and began the practice of his profession in 1847. Entering into politics as a Democrat, he was elected in 1857 to the Ohio Legislature and made Speaker, and was re-elected to the same body two years thereafter. After the breaking out of the war in 1861 he went into the military service as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Seventy-sixth Infantry, serving until the war closed, when he was mustered out with the rank of brigadier-general and brevet-major-general. He was mustered out in Alabama, where he remained. Returning to legal duties and political life he was chosen a State Chancellor for six years, but after serving in this position for two years was appointed by President Grant Circuit Judge of the United States for the fifth District, which office he held while residing in Mobile for a number of years. His promotion to the United States Supreme Court took place in 1880.

Electric Executions.

QUICK AND SURE DEATH FOR MURDERERS.

Recent fatal accidents to linemen both in Philadelphia and in New York, says the *News*, caused by men coming in contact with heavily charged electric light wires, have revived interest in the idea of displacing the gallows by electricity as a means of capital punishment.

Bills have been framed by anti-hanging societies in several States, and will be presented at the various State Legislatures, providing for the employment of electricity instead of the noose in executions. The advantages of the method over the present mode of inflicting the death penalty is so apparent that it is probable that the bills will meet the approval of some of the States at an early day.

Numerous methods, or rather many ways of applying the same method, have been suggested, but only three have met with general approval among the promoters of the movement. The only question considered is which would be the surest and quickest means of causing death. Said a very prominent electrician who is interested in the movement:

"Many things have to be considered before a method of killing by electricity could be applied. There is no doubt about the power, nor is there any question but that it could be used so as to cause death instantly and without pain. What would kill one person might have but little effect upon others, however. After determining the necessary force to execute the exact manner of applying is not of so much importance as is the portion of the body upon which the charge would be delivered. Should an electric bolt be applied to the back of the neck so as to strike the spinal column a much smaller charge would be required to kill than probably in any other portion of the body.

"I am not nor is any one able to give the exact strength of a battery to cause death. It is generally thought that 250 volts would not kill in the majority of cases, while it is known that 1,000 volts would produce death almost regardless of how it was applied. The electric light wires on Chestnut street, Philadelphia, are charged with 3,000 volts, so you can readily see how dangerous it would be for a person to touch an exposed portion of the wire without anything like a connection between himself and the ground."

The Hayes-Garrison method, that of applying the charge to the back of the neck, is considered by electricians to be the surest and swiftest and at the same time requiring the least force. A band fits close around the head with one pole pressing hard against the spinal column at the back of the neck. The condemned man stands upon a zinc plate insulated from the floor. To the plate the other pole of the battery is connected. The instant the current is thrown on from the dynamo machine death ensues.

The most humane or merciful method is that proposed by Jablakoff, the famous Russian electrician. He suggests a large armchair with copper arms connected with wires. Wires also run to the metal plate upon which the chair stands and upon which the feet of the condemned man are placed. Behind the chair is a powerful coil. The doomed man is seated in the chair with his arms resting on the copper plates, his arms being firmly held to the arms of the chair by straps. As very little except the chair is seen by the victim, and as there is an entire absence of anything indicating to him the approaching dissolution, this method has less terrors than any other. Indeed, Jablakoff claims, that if desirable, the execution could take place without the condemned having knowledge that his life was about to end. A wave of the hand of the executioner, the touching of a button, or, as has been suggested, the tipping of the scales of Justice, closes the circuit and all is over.

Somewhat similar to the Hayes-Garrison method is that of Mendez. While it has all the terrors of the former, it requires, the electricians claim, a greater force. The doomed man stands upon a glass plate perfectly insulated from the floor. Around his head is a band of rubber with two poles of the battery pressing close against the temples. All ready, the signal is given, the dynamo in an adjoining room, or a mile away, if prepared, throws its force upon the wires attached to the man's head, and without pain life is extinct.

"In the instance of the man who was killed a short time ago while repairing an electric light wire" said the electrician quoted above, "he was actually cooked to death. He might as well be hit in the head with a club, so far as ease in dissolution was concerned. The charge was strong enough under either of the methods of Jablakoff, Hayes-Garrison or Mendez to kill a dozen men, perhaps, while it was barely sufficient to kill one man under the sad conditions made public at the inquest."

Another interesting instrument suggested as a means of punishment is the electric cat-o'-nine-tails invented by Henry Paget, of Lyons, France. The person to be whipped is strapped to a steel triangle connected with one pole of a battery. The other pole connects with a whip composed of steel wires covered with sponge. The whip is dipped in water, and when the stroke is administered to the bare back electric discharges are made. Mr. Paget claims that his invention should be adopted in every civilized country to be used in the punishment of wife beaters.

The New Revenue Bill.

TEXT OF THE MEASURE AS IT HAS PASSED THE LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, May 17.—The new revenue law, which was finally agreed upon by both houses to-day, is entitled an act to revise, amend and consolidate the several revenue laws of this Commonwealth which impose taxes upon personal property and upon banks, corporations, limited partnerships, bankers and brokers. It contains thirty-six sections, a synopsis of which is given below:

Section one provides that all mortgages, all moneys owing by solvent debtors, whether by promissory note or penal or single bill, bond or judgment, except bonds accompanying mortgages; all articles of agreement and accounts bearing interest, except book accounts, savings bank deposits and ordinary bank deposits liable to be withdrawn by check without notice; all public or municipal loans whatsoever, except loans of the State or United States; all bank loans and bank stock of any bank, corporation, association, company or limited partnership created under the laws of the United States or of this or any other State or government, including car trust securities and loans secured by bonds or any other form of certificate or evidence of indebtedness, except shares of stock in corporations or limited partnerships liable to a corporation tax or exempt from taxation under the thirty-fourth section of this act; all moneys loaned or invested in other States, Territories and countries and all other moneyed capital in the hands of individual citizens of the State; all annuities over two hundred dollars, except those granted by the Commonwealth or the United States; all stages, omnibuses, hacks, cabs and other vehicles used for transporting passengers for hire, and not owned by corporations paying a corporation tax, shall pay for State purposes a tax of three mills on the dollar. Building and loan associations are exempted from the provisions of this section, as well as all household furniture, gold and silver plate, watches and pleasure carriages.

Section two returns one-half of the taxes collected under section one to the counties in which they are collected.

Section three requires the treasurer of every city, county and borough of the Commonwealth and the treasurer of every limited partnership or corporation organized under the laws of this or any other State or United States and doing business within this Commonwealth paying interest upon loan or loans taxable for State purposes, under section first, to make report, under oath, to the Auditor General in the month of November of the amount of such loan or loans issued by such city, county, borough, limited partnership or corporation, together with the name and residence of each owner and holder and the amount of their holdings. It shall then become the duty of the Auditor General to assess a tax of three mills upon the par value of these loans, which tax the treasurers of such cities, counties, boroughs, limited partnerships or corporations shall pay into the State Treasury within thirty days, they being allowed to deduct the amount of said tax from the interest thereafter due the holders of said loans. Neglect to report to the Auditor General as required by the provisions of this section entails a penalty of one thousand dollars and a fifty per cent. addition to the tax.

Section four exempts banks and savings institutions which shall elect to pay a State tax of six mills on the actual value of their shares from all other taxation. It also authorizes the Auditor General in case any bank or savings institution shall fail to pay the six-mill tax or report the amount of capital stock with the names and holdings of the several shareholders to summon the officers of said bank or savings institution before him, together with their books and accounts, and gives him power to assess and collect a three-mill tax and transmit his lists and assessment to the County Commissioners, to be used by them in assessing local taxes against the delinquent corporations.

Section five directs assessors to furnish all taxables with the blank forms showing the different classes of property made taxable by the first section of the act.

Section six requires every taxable person or office of a limited partnership bank of corporation to whom a blank is furnished to fill out the same in the manner prescribed and return it with an affidavit that it is true and correct to the best of his or her knowledge and belief. Any one convicted of making a false or fraudulent return is subjected to the penalty attaching to perjury in other cases. The Auditor General is empowered, in case he shall deem any return fraudulent, to settle an account against the person or corporation in question, adding fifty per cent. to the tax, which he shall proceed to collect by law.

Section seven authorizes Assessors to administer the oath prescribed in the preceding section.

Section eight provides that in case any taxable person or corporation neglects or refuses to make the return required by section sixth the assessor may make said return upon the best information at his command, subject to correction by the Board of Revision or County Commissioners.

Section nine declares any arrangement between an assessor and a taxable person or corporation, by which the property of the latter shall be returned at less than its actual value, a conspiracy, and renders both liable to conviction and punishment under the conspiracy laws.

Section ten forbids the addition of the tax on money at interest to the interest exacted from the borrower, and any contract or agreement to this effect is declared void.

Section eleven requires the Recorder of deeds and mortgages in every county to keep a separate daily record of all mortgages or articles of agreement to secure the payment of money recorded in his office, together with a like record of assignments of mortgages and of mortgages and agreements that are satisfied of record, and to file on the first Monday of each month a copy of these records with the County Commissioners or Board of Revision of said county.

Section twelve requires the Prothonotary or Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas in each county to keep a similar record of all judgments entered of record, as well as of all judgments satisfied and to file the record monthly with the Commissioners or Board of Revision.

Section thirteen requires the County Commissioners or Board of Revision of any county upon obtaining evidence of the existence of mortgages, judgments or other obligations within their respective counties owned by persons or corporations non-resident or not having a principal office within the county where the evidences of mortgages or judgments exist, to transmit a record of the same to the County Commissioners or Board of Revision of this city or county in which said owners reside or have their principal office, as well as a certificate of all such mortgages or obligations that are satisfied of record.

Section fourteen directs the County Commissioners or Boards of Revision to furnish statements to the Assessors of the townships and wards of their respective cities or counties at or before the time of making the annual and triennial assessments, showing the mortgages and other obligations of record owned and held by the taxable residents of each township and ward.

Section fifteen directs the Assessors to compare the aforesaid statements with the personal return made under oath by each taxable, and if the obligations of record shall exceed the amount set forth in the personal return to note the fact and make return of the same to the Commissioners or Board of Revision of the proper city or county.

Section sixteen makes it the duty of the County Commissioners or Board of Revision in all cases where taxable persons or corporations return a less amount of money at interest than appears upon the records to raise the valuation to correspond with the record and notify the persons interested of the increase, together with the time and place at which appeals will be heard.

Section seventeen makes any failure on the part of Commissioners, Boards of Revision, Assessors, Recorders of Deeds, Prothonotaries and Clerks of Courts to carry out the foregoing provisions a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of not less than five hundred dollars.

Section eighteen directs the Auditor General to furnish County Commissioners and Boards of Revision with the necessary books, blanks and papers to carry this act into effect.

Section nineteen requires the taxes imposed under the first section of this act to be paid into the State Treasury on or before the second Monday of each year.

Section twenty requires each national bank within the Commonwealth to make a report in writing on the first day of March each year of the full number of shares of stock issued by said bank and the actual value, upon which they shall be required to pay a tax of three mills, under penalty of an additional tax of 50 per cent. if a false or fraudulent report is furnished.

Section twenty-one requires each limited partnership, bank or corporation hereafter organized under any law of this Commonwealth or any other State and doing business in this Commonwealth to furnish the Auditor General with a statement showing the name of the institution, date of incorporation, place of business, postoffice address, the names of the president, chairman, secretary and treasurer or cashier, the amount of capital authorized by the charter and the amount of capital paid into the treasury. It also requires every limited partnership, bank or corporation now existing to furnish a similar statement within ninety days after the passage of this act under a penalty of five hundred dollars for neglect so to do.

Section twenty-two provides for an assessment of a corporation or franchise tax upon the capital stock of all limited partnerships and corporations, except banks and foreign insurance companies, which assessment shall be made annually upon a report made by such partnerships or companies in November of each year.

Section twenty three affixes penalties for false or fraudulent reports or failure to make the reports required by the preceding section.

Section twenty-four fixes the corporation tax at one-half mill for every one per cent. of dividend declared, where the dividends amount to five per cent. or more, and three mills upon each dollar of valuation where no dividends are declared or where the dividends are less than five per cent. This section also exempts from taxation under the first section of this act so much of the personal property of any corporation as actually represents its paid in capital.

Section twenty-five levies a tax of three per cent. upon the net earnings of private bankers and brokers, unincorporated banking and savings institutions and incorporated companies not subject to taxation under the twenty-fourth section.

Section twenty-six lays a tax of eight mills upon the gross receipts of all railway, canal, pipe line, conduit, steamboat, slackwater navigation, street passenger railway, telegraph or telephone, express, natural gas, electric light and palace or sleeping car companies.

Section twenty-seven levies a similar tax upon the gross premiums of all State insurance companies, except mutual beneficial associations, and a tax of one and a half per cent. upon the gross premiums of all foreign insurance companies doing business within this Commonwealth.

Section twenty-eight assigns one-half the corporation tax until 1893 to the sinking fund of the State, the other half going to the general fund.

Section twenty-nine authorizes the Auditor General and State Treasurer or any agent appointed by them to examine the books and papers of all corporations, institutions, companies or partnerships taxable under this act for the purpose of verifying the accuracy of their returns.

Section thirty empowers the Auditor General and State Treasurer to charge and collect twelve per cent. interest on all taxes due and unpaid for a period of thirty days.

Section thirty-one makes all taxes imposed by this act a lien upon the franchises and property, both real and personal, of corporations and limited partnerships from the time said taxes are due and payable, and in the case of a judicial sale of such property all taxes due must be first paid out of the proceeds of the sale.

Section thirty-two forbids the dissolution by a decree of court of any corporation or limited partnership until all taxes due the Commonwealth have been fully paid.

Section thirty-three provides that nothing in this act shall be construed to alter or repeal existing laws licensing and taxing foreign insurance companies or imposing taxes upon collateral inheritances or imposing any license, bonus or other tax other than provided for in this act.

Section thirty-four exempts all manufacturing corporations or partnerships, except those engaged in the manufacture of malt, spirituous and vinous liquors and in furnishing light or fuel by gas or electricity, from the taxes levied under this act.

Section thirty-five provides that all taxes due and unpaid under former laws shall be collected under and by virtue of said laws the same as if this act had not been passed.

Section thirty-six repeals the revenue acts of 1879, 1881 and 1885 and all other acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith.



The importance of purifying the blood cannot be overestimated, for without pure blood you cannot enjoy good health.

At this season nearly every one needs a good medicine to purify, vitalize, and enrich the blood, and we ask you to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. It strengthens and builds up the system, creates an appetite, and tones the digestion, while it eradicates disease. The peculiar combination, proportion, and preparation of the vegetable remedies used give to Hood's Sarsaparilla peculiar curative powers. No other medicine has such a record of wonderful cures. If you have made up your mind to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to take any other instead. It is a Peculiar Medicine, and is worthy your confidence.

Peculiar **To Itself**

Hood's Sarsaparilla is sold by all druggists. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

Fautless Family Medicine.

"I have used Simmons Liver Regulator for many years, having made it my only Family Medicine. My mother before me was very partial to it. It is a safe, good and reliable medicine for any disorder of the system, and if used in time is a great preventative of sickness. I often recommend it to my friends, and shall continue to do so.
"REV. JAMES M. ROLLINS,
"Pastor M. E. Church, So. Fairfield, Va."

TIME AND DOCTORS' BILL SAVED

by always keeping Simmons Liver Regulator in the house.

"I have found Simmons Liver Regulator the best family medicine I ever used for anything that may happen, have used it in Indigestion, Colic, Diarrhoea, Biliousness, and found it to relieve immediately. After eating a hearty supper, if, on going to bed, I take about a teaspoonful, I never feel the effects of the supper eaten.
"OVID G. SPARKS,
Ex-Mayor Macon, Ga."

J. H. Zeilin & Co.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
PRICE, $1.00

CANDIDATES' CARDS.

Subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

FOR PROTHONOTARY AND CLERK OF THE COURTS,
WM. H. SNYDER,
Of Bloomsburg.

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER,
C. H. CAMPBELL,
Of Bloomsburg.

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER,
G. W. STERNER,
Of Bloomsburg.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER.
H. C. KELCHNER,
Of Scott Township.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
WASHINGTON PARK,
Of Franklin.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
L. M. CREVELING,
Of Fishingcreek.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
WM. G. GIRTON,
Of Bloomsburg.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
ELIAS HOWELL,
Of Mt. Pleasant Township.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
JESSE RITTENHOUSE,
Of Beaver Twp.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF MARY A. CLAYTON, DEC'D.

The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, Pa., to distribute the balance in the hands of C. C. Evans, adm'r, to and among the parties entitled thereto, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office, in the Borough of Berwick, on Saturday, June 11, 1887, at 10 a. m., when and where all parties having claims against the said estate must appear and prove the same, or be forever debarred from coming in on said fund.

m20 C. B. JACKSON, Auditor.

MERCANTILE APARAISEMENT.

List of Dealers of Columbia County.

I hereby certify that the following list of dealers, taken, returned and classified by me, in accordance with the several Acts of Assembly, in and for the year 1887, is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

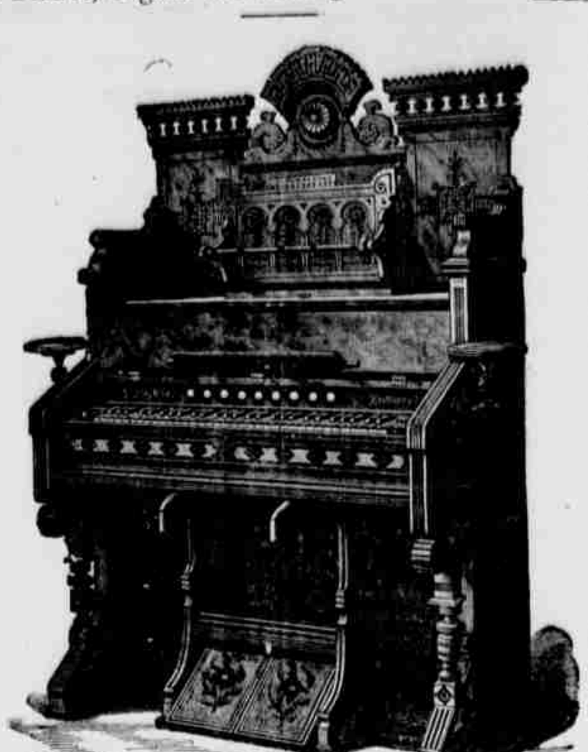
Names & Business.	*Class.*	*License.*
BEAVER.		
C P Driesbach, store	14	7 00
J P Smith, hotel	5	50 00
Levi Michael, store	14	7 00
T J Shuman, store	14	7 00
G J Munson, store	14	7 00
W T & W B Cole, distillery	9	15 00
Meagley & Reese, store	14	7 00
BENTON.		
Hiram Hess, hotel	5	50 00
J J McHenry, store	13	10 00
A McHenry,	14	7 00
McHenry & Carey, furniture store	14	7 00
J E Edson, store	14	7 00
Rohr McHenry, store	13	10 00
T C McHenry, hardware and drug	14	7 00
C M Smith, store	14	7 00
John Heacock, store	14	7 00
Lemuel Drake, hotel	5	50 00
J B McHenry, hotel	5	50 00
Keller Brothers, tin and stoves	14	7 00
Holland McHenry, store	14	7 00
BERWICK.		
F L Distlehurst, furniture	14	7 00
Grove & Kistner, drug store	14	7 00
R Burger, restaurant	5	20 00
C W Brubaker, hardware store	14	7 00
R B Swayze & Co, store	14	7 00
H M Hockman, confectioner	14	7 00
R G Crispin, store	14	7 00
H R Bower, store	12	12 50
W B Freas & Son, lumber dealers	13	10 00
B F Driesbach, organs and machines	14	7 00
Samuel K Heller, pool table	8	30 00
Jackson & Woodin Mfg. Co. store	6	50 00
G A Buckingham, stoves and tinware	14	7 00
W G Rook, hotel	5	50 00
Theodore F Berger, shoe store	14	7 00
M Levy, clothing store	14	7 00
Benjamin Sponenberger, restaurant	5	20 00
M A Markle, restaurant	5	20 00
T O McMurtrie, clothing store	14	7 00
A P Young & Reed, stoves and tinware	14	7 00
Isaiah Bower, store	14	7 00
T J Stiles & Co., drug store	14	7 00
D C Smith, store	14	7 00
J P Freas & Co., store	14	7 00
Owen Yohey, hotel	5	50 00
August Diehl, bottler	5	50 00
J H Gould, druggist	14	7 00
G L Reagan & Co., notions	14	7 00
W J Mansfield, merchant	14	7 00
Smith Brothers, merchants	14	7 00
O E McBride, groceries	14	7 00
BRIARCREEK.		
G W Ash, distillery	9	15 00
Peter Jumper, grocery	14	7 00
G W Miller, hotel	5	50 00
BLOOMSBURG.		
J L Girton, hotel	5	50 00
I W McKelvy, store	7	40 00
I W Hartman & Son, store	9	25 00
H C Hartman, carpets and boots	14	7 00
C A Kleim, drugs	14	7 00
W J Corell & Co, furniture	13	10 00
J K Eyer, store	14	7 00
Wm Rabb, grocery	14	7 00
L E Wherey, stoves	14	7 00
J Saltzer, organs, &c	14	7 00
G W Bertsch, clothing store	14	7 00
F D. Dentler, boots and shoes	13	10 00
Geo A Clark, book store	13	10 00
W R Tubbs, hotel	5	50 00
J F Caldwell, confectioner	14	7 00
B Stohner, restaurant	5	20 00
S A Wilson, grocery	14	7 00
H G Eshleman, stoves and tinware	14	7 00
H J Clark & Son, store	12	12 50
Louis Bernhard, jeweler	14	7 00
Jacob Keller, notions	10	20 00
John S Phillips, confectioner	11	7 00
David Lowenberg, clothing store	13	10 00
Geo Aurand, hotel	5	50 00
E E Cadman, furniture	14	7 00
J R Schuyler & Co, hardware	11	15 00
Charles W Runyan, "	13	10 00
G N Wilson, grocery	14	7 00
J D Wilson, leather, &c	14	7 00
Joseph Decker, confectioner	14	7 00
C C Marr, store	14	7 00
W C Reichart, flour and feed	14	7 00
Evans & Eyer, clothing	14	7 00
J A Hess, boots and shoes	14	7 00
J H Mercer, drug	14	7 00
D A Creasy, store	14	7 00
Andrew Solleder, boots and shoe findings	14	7 00
B H Vannatta, agent, wall paper	14	7 00
Singer Mfg Co, sewing machines	14	7 00
Mrs W B Allen, store	14	7 00
Hartman & Edgar stoves	14	7 00
Henry Kleim, grocery	14	7 00
G M & J K Lockard, coal	14	7 00
Wm Giger, hotel	5	50 00
C W Neal & Bro., coal	14	7 00
Harman & Hassert, coal	14	7 00
O A Jacoby, liquor store	13	25 00
" " coal	14	7 00
Farmers' Produce Exchange, store	8	30 00
" " " coal	14	7 00
Peter Gross, bottler	5	50 00
Simon C Shive, agl imp	14	7 00
Bloomsburg Iron Co, store	11	15 00
C B Robbins, liquor store	13	25 00
F M Gilmore, restaurant	5	20 00
W H Gilmore, restaurant	5	20 00
" " bottler	5	20 00
G M & J K Lockard, store	13	10 00
H W Sloan, dry goods and notions	14	7 00
N J Hendershott, drugs	14	7 00
Lewis Gross, clothing	14	7 00
J J Brower carpets	14	7 00
Moyer Bros, wholesale drug store	7	40 00
Alexander Bros & Co, tobacco	11	12 00
H V White & Co, grain dealers	12	12 50
Charles Krug, lumber, coal and slate	14	7 00
Joseph Garrison, flour and feed	14	7 00
W E Knorr, tobacco	14	7 00
C W Brown, grocery	14	7 00
C S Bound, grocery	14	7 00
J H Stecker, store	14	7 00
Creasy & Wells, lumber	14	7 00
John Wolf, dealer	14	7 00
D Girton, 4 billiard and pool tables	8	60 00
Geo O Breece, grocery	14	7 00
CATAWISSA.		
C E Clewell, grocery	14	7 00
M A Swank, store	14	7 00
I H Seesholtz, store	13	10 00
Hester Kistler, hotel	5	50 00
S B Rhawn, stoves and tinware	14	7 00
Stephen Baldy, store	11	15 00
John R Diemer, store	13	10 00
Geo Manhart, store	14	7 00
A S Truckenmiller, organs and machines	13	10 00
T D Berninger, furniture	10	7 00
J K Sharpless & Son's, store	14	20 00
T E Harder, furniture	13	10 00
Wm John, stoves, &c.	14	7 00
J M Smith hardware and drugs	12	12 50
S D Renard, store	14	7 00
G W Reifsnyder, store	13	10 00
C C Wiletz, drug store	14	7 00
C C Mendenhall, stoves, &c	14	7 00
David Giffin, coal	14	7 00
A Truckenmiller, restaurant	5	20 00
Simon Paup, coal	14	7 00
W A Yetter, hotel	5	50 00
Joseph A Cutterman, store	13	10 00
Clark F Harder, lumber	14	7 00
J B Bibby, liquor store	13	25 00
" " bottler	5	50 00
C W Harder, lumber	14	7 00
J C F Brown, store	14	7 00
David Levine, C store	14	7 00
J H Keifer, hotel	5	50 00
E E Ritle, shoe store	14	7 00
Lew Reifsnyder, 3 billiard & pool tables	8	10 00
Simons & Co, drug store	14	7 00
A L Holshue, store	14	7 00
E M Tewksbury, agent, fertilizers	14	7 00
J K Rhawn, restaurant	5	20 00
Simon Miller, boots and shoes	14	7 00
CENTRALIA.		
D F Curry, hotel	5	50 00
O B Millard, store	12	12 50
A B Fortner, stoves and tinware	14	7 00
Irvin Bros, store	13	10 00
Johanna O'Corner, liquor store	13	25 00
John Goldsworthy, hotel	5	50 00
" " 1 pool table	8	30 00
Mrs Wm Peifer, hotel	5	50 00
David C Black, store	14	7 00
Andrew Lenihan, grocery	14	7 00
G W Davis, drugs	14	7 00
C G Murphy, store	13	10 00
Thomas Collins, liquor store	5	2.00
L A Riley & Co, store	3	100 00
Edward McFadden, restaurant	5	20 00
James McBrearty, hotel	5	50 00
L Fetterman, store	14	7 00
Robert Farrell, restaurant	5	20 00
H C Michael, furniture	14	7 00
Charles Fetterman, restaurant	5	20 00
Thomas Boran, restaurant	5	20 00
Geo Maley, restaurant	5	20 00
John Nertney, liquor store	13	25 00
E J Finnerty, drug store	14	7 00
C H Getchey, store	14	7 00
M W Brennan, restaurant	5	20 00
A J McLaughlin, liquor store	13	25 00
CENTRE.		
Low Bros & Co, store	14	7 00
G E Sponsler, store	14	7 00
J S Mann, hotel	5	50 00
Thos Brobst & Son, grocery	14	7 00
Z T Fowler, grain dealer	13	10 00
J L Wolverton, store	14	7 00
CONYNGHAM.		
John Monroe, restaurant	5	20 00
Wm Herbert, store	14	7 00
John L Kline, hotel	5	50 00
G W Billman, hotel	5	50 00
R W Lyons, store	14	7 00
FISHINGCREEK.		
J M Amerman, store	14	7 00
G M Howell, store	14	7 00
M McHenry & Bro's store	14	7 00
J F McHenry, store	14	7 00
Whitenight Bro's, store	14	7 00
Jones & Walter, store	14	7 00
David Kauff, store	14	7 00
Nathan Driesbach, store	14	7 00
B F Edgar & Co, distillery	9	15 00
Abija Lewis, store	14	7 00
FRANKLIN.		
L Bucher, store	14	7 00
A & J W Artley, store	14	7 00
GREENWOOD.		
A J Derr, store	14	7 00
P D Black, store	13	10 00
Ellis Eves & Bro's, store	11	15 00
Masters & Co, store	12	12 50
V P Eves & Henrie, furniture	14	7 00
C W Eves, store	14	7 00
W M Eves & Son, store	14	7 00
J E Welliver, store	14	7 00
Jacob Rantz, store	14	7 00
J L John, store	14	7 00
E E Parker, store	14	7 00
HEMLOCK.		
C H Deitterick, hotel	5	50 00
H N & J E White, store	14	7 00
C M Terwilliger & Co, store	14	7 00
JACKSON.		
B D Cole, store	14	7 00
LOCUST.		
Yocum Bro's, store	14	7 00
Aaron Yoder, restaurant	5	20 00
Daniel F Knittle, store	14	7 00
M Seaborne, store	14	7 00
L H Daniels, store	14	7 00
Nathan Knorr, hotel	5	50 00
Wellington Yeager, hotel	5	50 00
Jacob Yeager, store	14	7 00
E H Whitner, store	14	7 00
Snyder Bro's, store	14	7 00
Wilson Yeager, hardware	14	7 00
E L Yeager, store	14	7 00
MADISON.		
Wm Gingles, store	13	10 00
Kramer & Son, store	13	10 00
A K Smith, hotel	5	50 00
MAIN.		
B R Yetter, hotel	5	50 00
U J Campbell, agt, store	14	7 00
W M Longenberger, store	14	7 00
Wm Knecht, store	14	7 00
A W Shuman, hotel	5	50 00
MIFFLIN.		
A W Snyder, store	14	7 00
A W Hess, hotel	5	50 00
" " coal	14	7 00
N B Creasy, store	14	7 00
A C Millard, stoves and tinware	14	7 00
R J Berninger, furniture	14	7 00
H J Gearhart, store	14	7 00
Schweppenheiser & Snyder, store	14	7 00
D A Hess, coal	14	7 00
MONTOUR.		
G B Hessler, store	14	7 00
Samuel Hazeldine, hotel	5	50 00
Paxton & Harman, store	14	7 00
Clinton M Reece, grocery	14	7 00
Joseph Yinger, store	13	7 00
MT. PLEASANT.		
J P Sands, store	14	7 00
ORANGE.		
DeLong Bro's, stoves and tinware	14	7 00
Geo Heckman, hotel	5	50 00
G P Stiner, store	14	7 00
G S Fleckenstine, store	14	7 00
G N Smith, stoves	14	7 00
White, Conner & Sloan, Ag'l Imp	14	7 00
A B Stewart, store	14	7 00
A M Dewitt, store	14	7 00
J B Harman, furniture	14	7 00
C W Low & Son, lumber, &c	13	10 00
Snyder & Sleppy, store	14	7 00
J M Turner, hotel	5	50 00
PINE.		
R W Lyons, store	14	7 00
C R Parker, store	14	7 00
ROARINGCREEK.		
O W Cherrington, store	14	7 00
Samuel Leiby, restaurant	5	20 00
SCOTT.		
Moorehead & Kline, store	13	10 00
N Richart, store	14	7 00
W S Deitterick, store	14	7 00
Theodore Heck, store	14	7 00
J D Workheiser, store	14	7 00
Silver Spring Quarry Co, store	13	10 00
Silas Young, store	13	10 00
A P Howell, store	14	7 00
A B White, store	14	7 00
J L Crawford, store	14	7 00
McKamey & Kerstetter, store	14	7 00
" " coal	14	7 00
Jacob Blosser, hotel	5	50 00
A J Thrash, hotel	5	50 00
SUGARLOAF.		
Norman Cole, store	14	7 00
A Laubach & Son, store	14	7 00
J W Perry, hotel	5	50 00
A M Harvey, store	14	7 00

An appeal will be held at the Commissioners' office in Bloomsburg, on the 1st day of June, A. D. 1887, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 4 p. m., where all parties who may feel aggrieved by the above classification may appear and be heard.

May 9, 1887. B. F. FRUIT, Mercantile Appraiser.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS!

We are offering great inducements to persons desiring to purchase Pianos, Organs and Sewing Machines.



A Magnificent Upright or Square Piano for $250.00 and Upwards.

A Good Double Reed Organ, Warranted, for $65.00 and Upwards.

Among the Pianos we handle are the *IVERS & POND, C. C. BRIGGS, BAUS & CO., SCHOMACKER Gold String and Opera Pianos.* These Pianos are all first-class and fully warranted for five years.

Our leading Organs are the celebrated *ESTEY, MILLER, UNITED STATES* and other makes.

Our leading Sewing Machines are the celebrated *WHITE, NEW DAVIS, NEW DOMESTIC, NEW HOME, HOUSEHOLD, ROYAL ST. JOHN and STANDARD ROTARY Sewing Machine,* the finest and best Rotary Sewing Machine in the world.

Before purchasing write for Catalogues to J. SALTZER'S PALACE OF MUSIC AND GREAT SEWING MACHINE DEPOT, Main St., Bloomsburg, Pa.

CREAMERY SUPPLIES

My new Illus. Catalogue and Price List, containing valuable information for Creamery men and all interested in BUTTER Factories, sent Free on application. ESTIMATES GIVEN FOR COMPLETE OUTFITS.

DAIRY FIXTURES— Churns, Cabinet Creameries, Butter Workers, Butter Printers, Butter Shipping Boxes, etc.

A. H. REID, 1635 Barker St., Philadelphia, Pa

mar11.7t-cow.

MARKET REPORTS.

BLOOMSBURG MARKET.

	Wholesale.	Retail.
Wheat per bushel	78 @ 80	
Rye " "	56	
Corn " "	50	65
Oats " "	35	45
Flour " bbl	4 to 5	
Butter	26	28
Eggs	12	14
Potatoes	60	70
Hams	12	16
Dried Apples	03	05
Side	07	10
Shoulder	09	12
Chickens	8	10
Geese		
Lard per lb	08	10
Vinegar per gal	20	30
Onions per bushel	60	75
Veal skins	07	
Wool per lb	35	
Hides	5 to 7	

COAL ON WHARF.

No 6 $2.00; Nos 2 3, & Lump $3.25
No. 5 $3.00 Bituminus $3.25

The Columbian

BLOOMSBURG, PA

FRIDAY, MAY 20, 1887.

CORRECT RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Trains on the Philadelphia & R R. leave Rupert as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
6:36 a. m.	11:49 a. m.
3:42 p. m.	6:13 p. m.

Trains on the D. L. & W. R. R. leave Bloomsburg follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
7:12 a. m.	8:32 a. m.
11:07 a. m.	12:05 a. m.
2:24 p. m.	4:18 p. m.
6:36 p. m.	8:47 p. m.

Trains on the N. & W. B. Railway pass Bloom ferry as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
10:46 a. m.	11:54 a. m.
6.26 p. m.	4 19 p. m.
SUNDAY.	
NORTH.	SOUTH.
10:16 a m	6:59 p m

Reduced Rates.

Hereafter the price for publishing Executors, and administrator's notices in the COLUMBIAN will be $2.00 including a note and receipt book. No other paper in the county makes so liberal an offer.

Auditor's notices also reduced to $2.00.

SALES.

FOR SALE.—Pair of handsome bay horses six and seven years old, large and strong, good drivers and will work anywhere. Warranted sound and free from faults or blemishes are offered for sale solely for want of use. J. R. SCHUYLER.

A Fine Residence For Sale.

The executors of Mary N. Harman, deceased, offer at private sale a handsome residence on Market street above Main, Bloomsburg. The house is of brick, large pleasant rooms, steam heat, gas, water, sewerage, and all modern improvements. There is a large frame barn, ice house and outbuildings. One of the most desirable locations in the town. Terms easy.

They also offer for sale thirty-seven acres of land on Normal hill, adjoining P. Dillon's and the Hoyt estate. Can be divided into desirable building lots. For terms and particulars apply to I. W. McKelvy, one of the executors, or Geo. E. Elwell, attorney, Bloomsburg, Pa. tf

FOR RENT.

Two rooms on second floor of the COLUMBIAN building, together or separately. Steam heat, gas, water on same floor. Rent low. Inquire of Geo. E. Elwell. [3t

WANTED.—Six or eight men to mine soft ore. Apply to W. F. Hafer, New Columbia, Union Co., Pa. 20m6t*

WANTED !—1,000 boys and children to buy New Spring Suits. New in style and low in price, at David Lowenberg's.

Personal.

Mrs. Tunison, of Brooklyn, is a guest at the Sanitorium.

Mr. and Mrs. Jameson made a short visit to Philadelphia last week.

H. B. Hess, of Philadelphia, spent Sunday in town among friends.

J. W. Hirleman and Lafayette Keeler, of Benton, were in town on Tuesday.

Jonathan Poust, of Orangeville, started on Monday for Illinois, to visit his brother.

Judge and Mrs. Elwell returned from Elmira last Friday, after an absence of two months.

R. Mowbray, who was connected with the Steam Heating Works for some months past, is now located at Wilkes-Barre.

Miss Lou Jameson went to Chambersburg on Monday to spend some time visiting her sister at the school in that place.

Rt. Rev. N. S. Rulison, D. D., assistant bishop of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, will preach morning and evening at St. Paul's P. E. church next Sunday. The rite of confirmation will be administered in the evening.

Wall paper hangings and handsome ceiling decorations at Clark's book store.

T. W. Gunton drives a handsome new truck wagon.

The excitement over oil found at Ransom still continues.

Shipping tags, with or without strings, at the COLUMBIAN office. tf.

Decoration Day and Fourth of July both fall on Monday this year.

Mr. J. E. Wilson is building an addition to his house on Market street.

Argument Court will be held on June 13th at 2 p. m., and 14th, at 9 a. m.

An elegant line of SPRING OVERCOATS Just received at D. Lowenberg's.

The Keystone Minstrels expect to give a performance in Milton either this week or next.

Now is the time to get your Confirmation Suit. A full stock on hand at D. Lowenberg's.

G. A. R. Cards can be obtained at this office, with name, post and address neatly printed.

Wall paper for 1887. The newest, best colored and most artistic designs at Clark's book store.

Barnum was in Sunbury yesterday and will be in Wilkes-Barre to-morrow (Saturday, May 21).

Window fixtures, spring balance or spring top, lower than ever before, at George A. Clark's.

Mr. and Mrs. John Shaffer are to be congratulated, because of the birth of a son Tuesday morning.

Window shades, plain or dado, either mounted or without fixtures as you prefer, at Clark's book store.

The lawn tennis grounds are now in full operation. Some of the club are getting to be quite expert at the game.

Washington Parr is a candidate for renomination as County Commissioner. His name is announced this week.

A party of young folks of town spent a very pleasant evening last Saturday at Miss Jo. McKelvy's home on Rock street.

The rush has commenced for Spring styles in Neckwear. Call and see the beautiful stock, now in—at D. Lowenberg's.

Boating has already begun on the river. A number of our young people spent one evening of last week in that pleasing pastime.

William H. Snyder announces his name this week as a candidate for re-election as Prothonotary. He has made an efficient officer.

Mr. and Mrs. S. N. Walker gave a reception at their home on Wednesday afternoon, the occasion being Mrs. Walker's 50th birthday.

The boys are beginning to go swimming. The water is probably somewhat cool yet, but they do not care much for that. They *will* swim.

There was a trout dinner at William Cole's on Thursday of last week. A good many were in attendance, and all enjoyed themselves.

The rain on Wednesday morning was quite acceptable, as the roads were getting very dusty. It was very welcome also to the farmers.

Trunks ! Trunks ! Trunks
Just received a large stock.
Cheaper than ever at D. Lowenberg's.

School boards can obtain at this office printed blanks for making out their financial statements to post up. 3t

A purse, containing a small amount of money, was found by John K. Girton in the cemetery last Sunday.

HO ! FOR THE WEST !—Don't miss seeing the large assortment of Trunks, Satchels and Bags at D. Lowenberg's.

The New York *World* of May 10 was printed on blue muslin, the occasion being its fourth anniversary under the present management.

A meeting of the Bloomsburg Athletic Association was held at the office of Frank P. Billmeyer Esq., on Wednesday evening, for organization.

Rev. Thos. McClymont, pastor of the first Baptist church of Williamsport, will preach the sermon to the Senior class on Sunday, June 26

Mrs. W. R. Tubbs has been confined to his bed with sickness for several days past. Under the treatment of Dr. McKelvy she is improving rapidly.

Street Commissioner Billmeyer is making our streets look fine. If our treasury was only well supplied we might look for still greater improvements.

A Wirt fountain pen was found on Fifth street last Tuesday morning. The owner of the same can have it by calling on J. M. Staver at the Woolen Mills.

Wall paper hangings and ceiling decorations to produce almost any effect desired. Call and examine our stock and be convinced. Clark's book store.

Trout fishing parties are getting to be quite common. Nearly every week a party goes up the creek to engage in the enjoyable sport of trout fishing.

Dr. J. H. Moore, the eye and ear specialist has been detained on account of sickness in his family, but will be at the Exchange hotel, Saturday, May 21st.

On Saturday, May 14, the Comptroller of the Currency authorized the Merchants' National Bank of Williamsport to begin business with a capital stock of $100,000.

The Woman Suffrage bill was defeated Monday by a decision of the speaker, who ruted that as an identical bill had already been voted down this one could not be considered.

Mrs. Burnsides, (colored,) wife of Samuel Burnsides of this town, died at her home at Port Noble last Monday morning. Interment took place in Rosemont cemetery on Wednesday.

The peach growers have been holding a convention, and strange as it may appear, it was admitted that the Delaware crop will be enormous. The yield is estimated at 188,000,000 baskets.

Bishop Rulison will hold services in Catawissa at St. John's church on Sunday afternoon. Accompanied by Rev. W. C. Leverett he will visit St. Gabriel's, Sugarloaf, on Monday afternoon.

I invite the attention of parties who intend papering or decorating their walls or ceilings to the largest and most complete line of wall hangings or ceiling decorations in town. George A. Clark.

There will be a trout dinner at J. W. Perry's, in Sugarloaf, on Saturday, May 28. These dinners are largely attended, and have gained a wide reputation. Everybody always has a good time.

The Merchant Tailoring Department is now replete in Spring styles. Call and see the largest stock of Cloths, Cassimeres,&c., to select from. Suits made up in City Style at D. Lowenberg's, Merchant Tailor.

The sixty-fifth annual session of the Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows was held in Scranton this week, and was a grand affair. An immense parade took place on Tuesday.

Men's, Youths,Boys and Children's
Tailor Fitting Clothing.
Leading in quantity, quality and style.
Perfect satisfaction always the motto of
DAVID LOWENBERG.

At a special meeting of the Vestry of St. Paul's church, held on Monday night, E. R. Drinker, Geo. E. Elwell and W. M. Monroe were elected deputies to the Diocesan Convention, which meets at Reading June 14.

Mrs. R. A. Snyder has just received a full line of trimmed and untrimmed hats, flowers, feathers, and a general line of new millinery goods. Her store is in the room lately occupied by Miss E. Peterman. Please call and see her stock before buying elsewhere. 2t*

The Young People's Guild will occupy the Chamberlin building, next to N. J. Hendershott's on Main street, this Friday evening. Fancy articles will be offered for sale, and ice cream and cake served. All are invited.

An Illinois paper has the following: "The funeral of the late William P. Lewis was somewhat hurried to enable his estimable and grief-stricken widow to catch the 2 o'clock train for Chicago, where she goes to visit friends."

The name of Charles H. Campbell, of Bloomsburg, is announced this week as a candidate for register and recorder. Mr. Campbell made a strong run for the nomination three years ago, but the two term rule defeated him. He is in every way fitted for the office.

The State Grand Council of the Improved Order of Red Men are holding their annual session at Wikesbarre this week. The first meeting opened on Tuesday with nearly five hundred Red Men present from all parts of the State. A large parade took place in the afternoon.

The boiler in the new Novelty and Furniture works of Chamberlin & Brown has caused them a little trouble, because of weakness, but it has been well repaired and they hope now to have no more drawbacks but will hasten the completion of their numerous orders for work.

The rush of immigrants from Europe to America is astonishing. For the present year already over 133, 000 have arrived. Over 12,000 of them are from Ireland. This is the greatest number of arrivals since 1849-50 when the people were driven from Ireland because of starvation.

Says an exchange: The three signs of a counterfeit coin are not often heeded by a careless public. A bad piece of silver has a hollow ring or a light weight or an imperfect rim. If these characteristics were fully learned counterfeiters would soon be discouraged in trying to pass imperfect money.

The grounds at the Sanatorium are looking very pretty now, as they always do during the Summer. They are very tastefully laid out, and the fountain playing in the centre produces a beautiful effect. It is as pretty a place to spend the Summer in as can be found in this section of the country.

I. W. McKelvy is building a two-story addition at the rear of his residence.

Latest shape in hats, Dunlaps, Youman, et cetera.
Correct in style,
Fine in quality,
Lowest in price, at Lowenberg's.

Bucknell University at Lewisburg offers collegiate courses equal to any in the state, and at very low cost. It has a complete college facilty, a large library fund, and a new astronomical observatory. An institute for young women, and an academy for young men and boys is connected with the University.

Sleeping cars have been introduced on the Philadelphia & Reading R. R., between Williamsport and Philadelphia. This will be a great accommodation to persons traveling on night trains. Sleepers have been much needed upon the P. & R. and the new management was quick to see the necessity of them.

A new and pretty drop curtain has been hung in the Danville Opera House, similar to the one here. The border of the curtain is filled with advertisements of the leading business firms of Danville, and in the centre is a landscape representing ancient buildings. In the lower corners are plants with a variety of flowers.

Never place fresh eggs near lard, fruit, cheese, fish or other articles from which any odor arises. The eggs are extremely active in absorbing power, and in a very short time they will be contaminated by the particles of objects in their neighborhood, by which the peculiar and exquisite taste of a new-laid egg will be destroyed.

As a little son of N. J. Hendershott's was riding a horse out Third street on Tuesday afternoon, the horse was struck by a baseball thrown by some boys who were playing ball near the skating rink. The horse immediately took fright, and started to run, throwing the boy off, but not injuring him. The horse then ran on home.

John Gingrich, who was on trial at Sunbury for murder of James Haley on December 15, after he had been ejected from the poor house of which Gingrich was manager, and who was convicted of involuntary manslaughter, was on Monday sentenced to pay a fine of $25 and to undergo an imprisonment of five years with labor, in the Sunbury jail.

Mrs. Miner R. Smith, of Benton township, died very suddenly at her home on Monday night between 10 and 11 o'clock. Her husband noticed that all was not right with her, but before he could raise her up she was dead. Mrs. Smith was a sister of Dr. T. C. and J. B. McHenry, of Benton, and daughter of Benjamin McHenry. She leaves a husband and eight children.

The Decorative Art Exhibit, at J. Saltzer's music rooms, from the 13th to the 18th inst., was very fine. The imitation oil paintings worked in silk were very pretty, and there were also handsome draperies, etc. The rooms were well filled every day and evening with people who much admired the work, and were several times treated to Prof. Metherell's enjoyable music.

At this season of the year our little town can be seen to the best advantage. The trees blossoming out in all their beauty, the green foliage of the trees, in many places entirely overhanging the streets and forming beautiful green bowers, and all the other beauties of Spring, all combine to make our town at this time of the year one of the prettiest places in this section of the country.

The Keystone Minstrels played in the Opera House last Friday night to a fair-sized house, and gave a good entertainment. The West Brothers' dancing was very good indeed, and the afterpiece was well acted and very laughable. The remainder of the progamme was well carried through. The boys went to Orangeville Saturday, and were greeted there Saturday evening by a full house.

There are some dog fanciers in Benton. It is rumored that one of them recently sent away for a pair of water spaniels, but when they came he was not entirely satisfied with his purchase, as the dogs looked very much like common Benton curs. They ought to have been full bloods, as they came over the water. They were hauled across the creek on the Benton stage, having been shipped at a point some where near Patterson's mill.

Miss Audland Hagenbuch died at her father's residence, near the Normal School, Wednesday morning, after a lingering illness with consumption. She was confined to her bed for nearly a year and every effort made to prolong her life but without avail. She was about twenty-five years of age, and had a wide circle of friends who will mourn her early demise. The funeral will take place this (Friday) afternoon at 2 o'clock at the Presbyterian church.

List of letters remaining in the Post Office at Bloomsburg for week ending May 17, 1887:

Mr. D. W. Kingsbury, (2,) F. V. Learch, Miss Lizzie Roat, Miss Annie L. Smith, Chas. M. Smith, John C. Smith.

CARDS.

Bojavo Fraugejo, Allesandre, Mr. J. H. Spain.

Persons calling for these letters will please say "advertised."

GEORGE A. CLARK, P. M.

Mr. C. M. Drinker had his patent issued last week on his baggage check. We are informed that he has also made application for patent in Europe and other foreign countries. The baggage check is of neat construction and so designed that the one cannot be taken from the trunk or other article without its counterpart. Thus checks are not liable to be lost nor to the annoyance of some party taking them from the parcel—they are locked fast—the one serving as a key for the other. Mr. Drinker expects soon to manufacture them, and he looks for a large sale.

Prof. Niles' Orchestra and the Glee Club of the Philologian Literary Society went to Danville last Friday night and gave an entertainment in the hall of the Danville Insane Asylum. They started from here about three o'clock in the afternoon, in the band-wagon and a two-seated spring wagon, and returned the same evening after the performance. They were greeted by a large and enthusiastic audience, who seemed to appreciate the music very highly. Prof. Niles' orchestra played well, as it always does, and the singing was excellent. It must have been a great treat to the inmates of the asylum.

This Spring has been one in which the people in this place made more advancement in improving their residences than has been done for many years. On almost every street in the town may be seen the work of the painter's brush. Many have also had the paper hangers at work and thus beautified the inside of the house. Mr. W. F. Bodine, one of the painters in our town, has been overcrowded with work. It seemed as if he was the only paper hanger in town, by the way he was urged to do work. It is a fact, that for putting paper on the wall with nice effect, Mr. Bodine stands at the top.

Very many persons, men, women and children, who need and enjoy some gentle outdoor exercise, will read with pleasure of a revival of the excellent game of croquet. Nothing but a freak of fashion caused croquet to fall as it has done into innocuous desuetude. The very fact that it was equally suitable for everybody was doubtless one reason why it became unfashionable; but it was too good a game to be lost, and it is not strange that it is coming up again. We may hope that in the coming summer the once familiar sound of the mallet and ball will again be heard in many a modest garden, if not also on many a lordly lawn.

Inter-State Picnic Exhibition.

The fourteenth annual Interstate Picnic Exhibition, under the auspices of the Patrons of Husbandry, will open at Williams' Grove, Monday, August 29th, and promises to be unprecedented in the history of these exhibitions. Varied and extensive as was the display last year, it will be greatly surpassed the present season. A large number of new and handsome permanent buildings will be erected, which, together with other substantial improvements that have been made, will add greatly to the beauty of the place. Thirteen years ago, when the Patrons of Husbandry, to the number of a few hundred, came to this spot to hold a pleasant reunion, and talk over the work already done and arrange plans for the future, little did they think that they were even then laying the foundation for the greatest gathering of farmers, manufacturers, and all interested in agricultural pursuits, ever known in the United States. That few hundred has become over a hundred thousand, representing twenty-eight States of the Union.

Voris—Bernhard.

On Thursday afternoon, the 12th inst, Miss Annie J., eldest daughter of Mr. L. Bernhard, became Mrs. Robert R. Voris. The ceremony took place in St. Paul's church at half past three and was performed by the rector, Rev. W. C. Leverett, in the presence of a large number of invited guests, many of whom were from Danville, where the groom resides. The bridal couple marched up the centre preceded by the ushers, Messrs. H. B. Clark and C W. Funston of Bloomsburg, and Mr. Voris of Danville and Mr. Diefenderfer of Philadelphia. Miss Carrie Matchen of Danville, presided at the organ. The bride wore a very pretty traveling suit and hat. After the ceremony many of the friends attended a reception at the residence of the bride's parents on Fifth street.

At 8.47 Mr. and Mrs. Voris went direct to Danville; and began house-keeping at once, their home being in readiness for them.

The bride was the recipient of very many presents, and we are permitted to enumerate them.

Two mahogany rocking chairs presented by the Danville Presbyterian choir, mahogany and brass table, rattan work table, large decorated vase, pair Dresden vases, pair amber and peach blow vases, large peach blow fruit dish, boquet holder, placque with flowers in relief, bevel mirror in bronze frame, bevel mirror in carved walnut, four steel engravings in gold, walnut and oak frames, hand painted panel picture, two dozen after dinner china coffee cups in satin lined Morocco cases, hand painted easel scarf,embroidered table scarf, book rack, statuette of Shakespeare in bronze, black marble mantel clock, antique brass 15 day clock, brass hanging lamp, fifty dollar check, twenty dollar check, twenty dollars in gold, brass crumb set, decorated china and silver tea set, sugar shell and butter knife in case, lemonade set, six dozen dinner napkins, eight linen table cloths, one linen tray set, two Marseilles quilts, one comfort, one piece quilt, one pair braided pillow shams, silver butter dish, plush sofa pillow, silver pickle caster, silver card receiver, silver ice pitcher, silver cake basket, silver fruit dish, silver and cut glass oil and vinegar caster, vinegar caster, pair silver salt cellars, butter knife and sugar shell in case, sugar shell in case, two cases spoons in old silver, one case chased silver, one set after dinner coffee spoons, set knives, carving set, nut picks, pair decorated salt and peppers, china tea set, cut glass berry set, one rug, pair tidies, one pair knit slippers, one plush picture frame, one oil painting.

Not a Balloon.

For the past week a bright light in the heavens has been viewed nightly by hundreds of people in this town, under the impression that it is an electric light sent up in a balloon at Williamsport. It appears in the northwest at a point that might be over that city. It is visible soon after sunset, and gradually falls until about ten o'clock, when it disappears below the horizon. A Wilkes-Barre paper first published the story of the electric balloon, and stated that the light was so bright that its rays were reflected on the river at that place, eighty miles from Williamsport. It is almost needless to state that this alleged electric light is nothing less than Venus, the bright and beautiful evening star whose rays reach the earth through millions of miles of space.

We have the information direct from Williamsport that no electric light has been sent up in a balloon at that place, and no such a project has been contemplated. The people of that city are much astonished to learn from outside sources that they have had hovering over their heads for the past week an electric lamp two miles up in the air, that "throws rays of light on the river at Wilkes-Barre, and illuminates the country for miles around." The story was a thin one, and bore conclusive evidences of impossibility upon its face, but nevertheless, many people believed it, and Venus received more attention for a few nights than has been bestowed upon her since the days when all the mythological gods admired her beauty. It is reported that several learned professors here leveled a telescope at the disputed object, and failed to agree as to what it was; and at least one editor that we know of was found after dark with a big spy-glass trying to discriminate between the mysteries of the heavens and those of Edison. A number of heated discussions have occurred between those who insisted on the balloon story, and those who thought otherwise, and taken all in all, Venus and the *News-Dealer* have afforded a topic of conversation all along the north and west branches during the past week.

Wanamaker's.

PHILADELPHIA, May 16, 1887.

Our buyers use taste and judgment in selecting whatever you write for.

We've had Printed Flannels before, but not *such* Printed Flannels. The richest that can be had; choicer than could be had last season. Fruit of a year's thought and work by the maker. Genuine, thick-and-thin, all-wool Flannel. Striped and figured; 37 styles and colorings from one of the two or three Alsace-Lorraine printers who stand at the head in such things. Lawn Tennis and Boating Suit stuff; perfect combinations in many of the popular club colors. 75 cents.

500 dress lengths of stuff that have been $1.25, $1 and 75 cents.

Tricots, Plain Cloths, Camel's Hairs, Serges, Camel's Hair Grenadines, Canvas Curl and like seasonable and desirable goods.

Odd pieces, broken lots. We cut them into patterns ample for a dress, and let them go at last-end prices.

6 yards 54-inch goods.
8 yards 42-inch goods.
$3, $3.50, $3.75 and $4 each.

Call it Percale or "Shirting;" there's no nonsense about it. Tough, and plump 36 inches wide. The weight is from the cotton in it. Hard twisted, hard woven, every thread of it. A stuff for hard wear, if you will; neat and dressy, too. Handsomely printed in stripes, plaids and figures on white ground. The price has been 15 cents. It's been a lively goer at 15. We make it 12½.

Batistes as dainty as ever, as well liked as ever. Novelties among them of course. Inch square blocks of brown, black and red, black and blue, chance-scattered on a cream surface. That's one. Rings for blocks, another. And so through a score of styles—colored figures on tinted ground, 12½ cents. Some extra fine 16 cents.

Plain Cashmere Shawls. Cardinal, cream, blue and pink. Elegant wraps for piazza or drawing-room. Fine, soft, clinging things that lend beauty to beauty. $1.25 up.

Latest styles and shapes of WRAPS from Paris. We want them to go at once, The price shall be the push—less than it would cost to import them. There are three lots, all silk lined and elegant:

1—Silk Grenadine and Jet $7.50.

2—Silk Grenadine and Jet, lace sleeves, $7.50.

3.—Chenille Centres, sleeves and trimming of Jet, $9.

Stylish short wraps, beaded grenadine, trimmed with lace and jet, $20, $22 and $25.

65 cents for 4-button Suede Gloves, embroidered.

75 cents for 6-button Mousquetaire Suede Gloves, plain.

$1 for 6-button Mousquetaire Suedes, embroidered.

Until this year these gloves have never been shown in this country.

100 Lace covered parasols at $5.00 have just come. Some of them, if not quite all, rank with goods we've been getting $1 to $2 more for.

Some extra good things in Children's parasols, 50 cents and $1.

An extraordinary black Satin parasol. $3.00 worth for $.150. You will bear the statement out when you see the goods.

A very good black or colored Satin parasol for $1.38.

Don't worry over the Lace Curtains. Take them down as usual, wash them as usual. Then let the Lace Curtain Stretcher step in and push Care to a back seat. Dry as many as you please at once; not one of them can get awiy. $3 and $3.50

From our Book store shelves you can select something for every taste. How else could we sell more books than any other house in the country? And there's no combination bulge in the prices.

Grant's Memoirs, 2 vols., $4.50.
The Diary of Samuel Pepys, 5 vols., a new edition, $3.25.
Nuttal's Standard Dictionary of the English Language, revised edition, $1.
Rand & McNally's Standard Atlas of the World, $2.75.
Saracinesca, by Marion Crawford, $1.10.
Many Infallible proofs, by Rev. Arthur T. Pierson, 90c.
Gems from Henry ward Beecher, with Memoir 50c.

Also, timely works on Agriculture and Horticulture; a large assortment of French Books, bound and unbound; Seasides and Franklin Squares; Butterick's Patterns, etc.

More things for sporting wear than we know of anywhere. The floor space of a good sized store given to them. Lawn tennis, boating, base-ball, cricket, swimming, bicycle and other things. From Virgoe, Middleton & Co., London, and the best domestic makers.

Good Hats like other good things are sure to be imitated. When you read of a $5 silk hat for $4, go slowly. Either know the goods or know that you can trust the merchant.

The best assortment of Cassimere and Derby Hats we've ever offered. Quality and style all right, so's the price.

A little early for Men's Straw Hats, but we have the new ones to show you.

JOHN WANAMAKER.
Chestnut, Thirteenth and Market streets, and City-hall square.

Court Proceedings.

A. K. Smith vs. Samuel Brugler. Case tried. Verdict for plaintiff, and damages assessed at $5.00.

Sale ordered in estate of Thomas J. Hoffman.

The following Sheriff's deeds were acknowledged in open Court: To William Brink, sold as the property of Lewis C. Young, for $300; to Sarah Tilley, sold as property of John M. Chamberlin, for $750.

Columbia County Treasurer vs. W. Krickbaum et al. Case tried. This was a suit brought about by the Treasurer on a note payable to him, given by W. Krickbaum, D. Lowenberg and J. W. Hoffman, for a balance due on the duplicate of R. Harris, collector, on whose bond they were sureties. On December 10, 1884, Lowenberg and Krickbaum paid each a third of the amount and were released from further liability on the note, by the Commissioners and Treasurer, and produced receipts to that effect. The Court charged that this arrangement was binding, though it might not have been good management on the part of the officials. The jury found a verdict against all the defendants. A motion was made for a new trial.

W. Krickbaum vs. Columbia County. This was a suit about a disputed item of $10, for advertising Commissioners' sales in 1885, the sum charged by plaintiff being $20, and that paid each of the other papers being $10. Commissioner Pohe testified that he made a contract with all the papers for that figure, and plaintiff denied this so far as his paper was concerned. Verdict for plaintiff.

Sale ordered in estate of Elias Baylor.

Restaurant licenses granted M. J. Ryan and E. J. Haffey, in Centralia.

W. Shaffer, D. K. Sloan, Geo. Conner, Edward Hartman, M. F. Bowman, M. Houseknecht and Elisha Ringrose appointed viewers to assess damages in case of John P. Creasy vs. B. & S. railroad.

: usual order for venires at Sept. Court was made, and an adjourned Court appointed for June 13, at 2 p. m., and 14th at 9 a. m.

F. P. Billmeyer appointed auditor in estate of Peter Miller.

Estate of Daniel Thomas. Specific performance. Citation awarded.

S. N. Walker, appointed commissioner to take testimony in case of appeal from probate of will of Mary A. Brittain.

R. R. Little appointed auditor in estate of John Springer.

C. E. Geyer appointed auditor in estate of Samuel Loreman.

L. S. Wintersteen appointed auditor in estate of A. A. Kline.

J. M. Clark appointed commissioner in divorce proceeding. Mary E. Jones vs. W. Jones.

H. V. White appointed auditor in estate of Thos. Creveling.

L. E. Waller appointed auditor in estate of Isaac Creveling.

C. E. Geyer appointed auditor in estate Joshua Savage.

B. & S. R. R. Notes.

There are very few surveyors working about town at present.

The work of tracklaying is still at a standstill at Fourth street.

Grading above Benton was begun last Monday. Judge McHenry has the contract.

A number of new hands arrived here Monday, and have gone to work on the road.

An Italian was badly hurt Tuesday afternoon while unloading rails by a rail falling upon him.

A number of surveyors went up the creek on Monday to work on the upper end of the road.

Twenty-four car loads of rails arrived here on Saturday and Monday in readiness for rail-laying.

The bank of the creek all along the foot of the rocks is covered with red shale, blown off from the rocks.

The old Irondale road-bed will probably not be blown out until next week, though some of it may be done this week. It will make a tremendous explosion.

When Patience Ceases to be a Virtue.

When we receive rolled manuscript.

When handed copy written on both sides.

When contemporaries draw on our columns without credit.

When a business man tells you it doesn't pay to advertise.

When someone is hunting you to correct a fancied grievance.

When the "give-me-a-vote" young man or woman interviews you.

When every advertiser wants the most conspicuous part of the paper.

When people refuse information and growl about their home newspaper being dull.

When you are given pointers and cautioned "not to use my name you know."

When a falsifier whom you have almost paralyzed with compliments tells you he hasn't read your paper for several weeks.

When the free puff fiend drops in to have you mention "that little matter just in an incidental way you know; need not enlarge on it you know; fifteen or twenty lines will answer this time you know."—*Exchange.*

The National Drill and Encampment at Washington.

The National Drill and Encampment, which opens in Washington May 23d, continuing until the 30th, will be one of the most interesting events that ever occurred in the history of America's militia. Its inception was the outgrowth of that general desire to make the volunteer military of the several States more effective, and as a step in that direction this competitive contest was arranged, and valuable prizes of cash, medals and trophies, offered as rewards for excellence in drill. Washington was very appropriately selected as the place, the citizens responded liberally, the War Department lent its aid, and the success of the enterprise is assured beyond any possibility of doubt. Over thirty of the States and Territories will be represented by military organizations, and the daily contests, embracing all the branches of military service from the manual of arms to brigade drill, will be intensely interesting to every one. The cash prizes amount to $26,500. The camp will be pitched on the grounds surrounding the Washington Monument, and the drill ground will be marked out on the campus between the Monument and the White House.

The universal interest which will be felt in the drill in all parts of the country, and the excellent opportunity it will afford for visiting the National Capital at the most beautiful season of the year, will draw thousands to Washington. The city, noted as the most beautiful capital of the world, never appears to so good an advantage as in the first blush of spring, nor is there any pleasanter time to visit the parks, gardens and public buildings than this. All the public property is open to the inspection of visitors.

In order to accommodate visitors the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. will sell excursion tickets, May 21 to 27, good to return until 30th, from all stations on its lines, at reduced rates. In addition special trains at special rates will be run on certain days from various sections of the Pennsylvania system, the details of which will be announced by posters and published in the newspapers.

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., Wall St., N. Y.

One Good Effect of the Inter-State Bill.

A telegraph from Reading, says that, for several years past, the fifty or more furnaces in the Schuylkill Valley have been using immense quantities of foreign ore and ore brought from other states, thus causing the almost entire cessation of iron ore operations in this section. The Inter-State Commerce bill, however, with its high freight charges, has caused many furnaces to use ore mined in Eastern Pennsylvania, and there is not a mine between Reading and Allentown which is not being worked to its fullest capacity. Over 2,000 miners have steady work, and, where they formerly received 70 cents, they now get $1.10 and $1.25 per day.

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED ! Not by any secret remedy, but by proper, healthful exercise, and the judicious use of Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites, which contains the healing and strength-giving virtues of these two valuable specifics in their fullest form. Prescribed by physicians. Take no other.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Collectors' receipt books and notices for sale at this office. tf.

50 dress patterns, combination styles, from $1.50 to $14 00 each. If you want to have a stylish suit do not fail to see them at I. W. Hartman & Son's.

Just received at C. E. Savage's a fine line of silverware the latest designs, also spectacles and eye glasses. 2t.

Always remember that G. W. Bertsch, the artist tailor, is the place to get yourself a perfect fit in a Spring suit of clothing or a coat. A full and complete line just received—fresh from the city.

You can get a handsome embroidered dress at I. W. Hartman & Son's for $5 to $25.

M'Killip, Photographer and Crayon Artist, Bloomsburg Pa. Fine Cabinet Portraits, only $3 a dozen. Instantaneous process used.

Money saved by going to A. S. Truckenmiller's, Catawissa, Pa., for wall papers and window shades. Largest stock at lowest prices. [3tm6.

Summer weight underwear at I. W. Hartman & Son's.

Having just received a cylinder for finishing silks and cloths, I am prepared to clean and dye gents' clothing, ladies' cloaks, sacques, silks, dresses, shawls, &c. Feathers dyed and curled. Packages forwarded by express will receive prompt attention, according to directions. Call or address, J. O. Caswell, dyer, Bloomsburg Woolen Mills. sep24-tf.

Hammocks, fans and parasols at I. W. Hartman & Son's.

All kinds of watches, clocks and jewelry neatly repaired and warranted at C. E. Savage's. 3 doors above first national bank. 2w

G. W. Bertsch, the clothier and furnisher, always has a full and complete line of gents' furnishing goods on hand. All the latest styles in neckwear, &c. Call and see them.

Striped velvets, 10c. a yard, at I. W. Hartman & Son's.

For a Spring and Summer stiff and soft hat call at G. W. Bertsch's—who has just received a full and complete line—all of the latest styles and shapes. Prices lower than ever.

Bargains in pianos, organs and sewing machines at A. S. Truckenmiller's, Catawiss, Pa. [3tm6.

The James Means men's shoes for $3 at I. W. Hartman & Son's.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

REAL ESTATE. For sale to every man, woman and child, an honest and speedy cure for all pains, aches and weaknesses. Apply the *Hop Plasters* and note their soothing, pain-allaying qualities. Only 25c.

Scarlet fever having appeared in our village Darbys Prophylactic Fluid was used in disinfecting the College buildings. The disease never went beyond a single case, either in the College or elsewhere, where the Fluid was used.—REV. PRES. G. F. PRICE, Auburn, Ala.

Darbys Fluid dispels all forms of epidemic diseases by destroying the spores or germ poison that cause contagion.

DOCTORS AND CHURCHES.—Hundreds of doctors who have visited Speer's vineyards during the wine making season say his wines have proved to be pure, unadulterated, of fine flavor and tonic properties and unsurpassed for their restorative powers; they prescribe them as very superior wines. The churches in New York and Brooklyn use the Port for their communion. For sale by druggists.

There is no danger to human life more to be dreaded than that which arises from vitiated blood. Dyspepsia, rheumatism, headache, and general debility, all result from it, and are cured by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Take it this month. Six bottles, $5.

Instead of leaving the linen yellow, or with brown spots all over it, like common rosin soap, Dreydoppel's Borax Soap makes it white as snow, and purifies and cleanses thoroughly. 4tapr29.

A GREAT BATTLE is continually going on in the human system. The demon of impure blood strives to gain victory over the constitution, to ruin health, to drag victims to the grave. A good reliable medicine like Hood's Sarsaparilla is the weapon with which to defend one's self, drive the desperate enemy from the field, and restore peace and bodily health for many years. Try this peculiar medicine.

DRUNKENNESS, OR LIQUOR HABIT, CAN BE CURED BY ADMINISTERING DR. HAINES' GOLDEN SPECIFIC.—It can be given in a cup of coffee or tea without the knowledge of the person taking it, effecting a speedy and permanent cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. Thousands of drunkards have been made temperate men who have taken the Golden Specific in their coffee without their knowledge, and to-day believe they quit drinking of their own free will. No harmful effects results from its administration. Cures guaranteed. Send for circular and full particulars. Address in confidence Golden Specific Co., 185 Race St., Cincinnati, Ohio. dec 3 86 1y.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria,

ENJOY LIFE.—What a truly beautiful world we live in ! Nature gives us grandeur of mountains, glens and oceans, and thousands of means of enjoyment. We can desire no better when in perfect health; but how often do the majority of people feel like giving it up disheartened, discouraged and worn out with disease, when there is no occasion for this feeling, as every sufferer can easily obtain satisfactory proof, that *Green's August Flower*, will make them free from disease, as when born. Dyspepsia and liver complaint are the direct causes of seventy-five per cent. of such maladies as biliousness, indigestion, sick headache, costiveness, nervous prostration, dizziness of the head, palpitation of the heart, and other distressing symptoms. Three doses of *August Flower* will prove its wonderful effect. Sample bottles, 10 cts. Try it. jan 281y87eow.

TO PRESERVE NATURAL FLOWERS.—Dip the flowers in melted paraffine, withdrawing them quickly. The liquid should be only just hot enough to maintain its fluidity and the flowers should be dipped one at a time, held by the stocks and moved about for an instant to get rid of air bubbles. Fresh cut flowers, free from moisture, make excellent specimens in this way. If you would preserve your health and invigorate your entire system use Perrine's Pure Barley Malt Whiskey. For sale by C. B. Robbins, Bloomsburg, Pa. [eow.

Two great enemies—Hood's Sarsaparilla and impure blood. The latter is utterly defeated by the peculiar medicine.

SPECIAL !

—FROM—

CENTRAL DRY GOODS HOUSE,

Bloomsburg, Pa.

JERSEYS. — An overloaded Importer, found with too many Children's Jerseys on hand, we made them an offer and closed out the lot. We will now sell you $1.00 quality for 50c., the $1.25 for 60c. All wool. All colors. All sizes, from 20 to 30. Biggest *Value in Jerseys* ever shown. Just the article for Misses.

PARASOLS.—The kind of weather is now here for this kind of goods, and we have lots of 'em at most astonishing low prices. All styles. Call and see. Nice Satin Parasols, in all colors, at $1.00, $1.25 each.

Satines, 12½c. yd., Satines, 25c. yd., Satines, 12½c. yd. See them. Examine them. Try them.

WHITE GOODS.—Well, the season for them is coming, in fact, it's hot enough to-day for them. We have them, and at prices you can afford to wear them. Also, Embroideries and Laces to trim them with, away down in prices. Call and see.

MILLINERY GOODS. — Another lot of those Cheap Hats and Bonnets—just in. Also, Flowers, Tips and Ribbons. And those nice little Lace Caps for children from 10c. up; you should see the prices we ask on these goods. We can save you money.

CORSETS AND BUSTLES.—All the leading shapes and makes at low prices. Clark's 77 Corset, Mikado Hair Rolls. See them.

DRESS GOODS. — Now, if you want Dress Silks of any kind call on us, Cashmeres, Alabatros Cloths, in Cream and Black, Armure, Sebastipol, French Tragaus Suitings, in Beige, at 95c. yd., worth $1.00 yd. Dress Cloths, Cotton and Wool Dress Goods. All kinds, at all prices.

LACE CURTAINS. — Don't you think you have a room or so that needs new Curtains ? We have a handsome line of Lace Curtains, Scrim, Madras, &c., with full line of Curtain poles, from 25c. apiece complete up to $1.25.

RIBBONS AND GLOVES.—Another lot of those 25c. Silk Mitts (Black only). Watered Ribbons in leading Colors—just in. Watered Sash ribbons, in Black, Cream, Cardinal and Black. See them.

H. J. Clark & Son,
PROPRIETORS.

Schuyler's Hardware.

REFRIGERATORS.

Hot weather is fast approaching. Sharp competition among the manufacturers have brought down the prices. You would be astonished to see what a nice refrigerator we can sell you for a very little money. It will pay for itself in one season's use.

Ice Cream Freezers.

Our leading freezer is the "Rapid" and has only to be seen in comparison with others to insure its sale. Every one guaranteed, and the price almost as low as some of the other makes we keep.

WATER COOLERS

Water Coolers, with stands or without for family, hotel or factory use, handsome goods; sizes and prices to suit every body.

LAWN MOWERS

It is almost an impossibility to keep a yard in nice order without a mower. One of the great objections heretofore has been the price, but like everything else, they have declined so as to bring them within the reach of all. Our "New Model" we claim to be the best mower made; runs the lightest and price as low as the lowest.

J. R. SCHUYLER & Co.,
Bloomsburg, Pa.

Persian Barbers.

In Persia the barber shaves the heads of his customers, dyes their beards, pulls their teeth, cups and bleeds them when ailing, sets their broken bones and shampoos their bodies. Dr. Willis, an English physician, who resided in Persia for many years, being attached to the overland telegraph, was invited by Hassan, his barber, to visit his shop and see him work. He went, against the remonstrance of his servant, Malek, who insisted that the barber would say that the English physician had called to learn of him how to practice surgery and medicine.

The shop was a little square room with one side open to the street. In the center was a tiny bed of flowers sunk in the floor, from the middle of which rose an octagonal stone column a yarl high. The capital of the column formed a receptacle for the water in which the barber dipped his hand as he shaved his customer's scalp; in Persia they do not lather.

On the earthen platform, outside of the shop, sat a burly man, whose long beard was being dyed an orange color. It was full of yellow mud (the henna in a paste), and bound up with cabbage leaves to prevent too rapid evaporation.

The shop was very clean. On two recesses were displayed four vases filled with flowers, and the implements of the barber's art, scissors, razors, lancets, hand-mirrors, large pincers to extract teeth, branding irons to cauterize the arteries in amputating the limbs, strong combs; but not a hair-brush, for that implement is never used by Persians.

From the barber's girdle hung a round copper water-bottle, his strap, and a pouch to hold his instruments. In his bosom was a small mirror, the presentation of which to his customer is a sign that the job is finished and that the barber waits for his pay.

Customers came to submit their heads to the barber's hands, and to have their paralyzed arms shampooed. When served, they remained to smoke and gossip.

Others called to be bled; they were taken outside so that the blood might flow into the gutter. One man, suffering from the toothache, was operated upon for fifteen or twenty minutes. After three pulls, a large piece of the tooth came away.

"Ah!" exclaimed the barber, "that's the piece in which the pain was!"

A sufferer from rheumatism appeared. The barber heated a small iron, the patient lay down, and after invoking Mahommed and the saints was burnt three times on the loins.

When the English physician, having seen all that was to be seen, reached home, Malek upbraided him.

"Sahib! I said it! I knew it! That dog, may the graves of seven generations of his ancestors be defiled! There he stands, explaining to the two merchants, your patients, that you have come to him at your own request to take a new lesson in tooth drawing!"

An Indian Disarmed.

HOW A SPIRITED WHITE WOMAN AROUSED A HIDEOUS APACHE'S ADMIRATION.

In the following good story, which Harriet Phillips relates in the Philadelphia *News*, we must leave it to our readers to judge what it was which proved too much for the Apache. Was it the teacher's hospitality or her courage which won his heart? Something of both perhaps. One thing, at all events, we feel sure of; stolid as he may have been, he must have felt both surprise and admiration at the white woman's spirit:

"An Apache, in full war-paint, stalked into an Indian school at Albuquerque, N. M., one day. The children were immediately terrified, and tremblingly told us he was a 'bad Indian.' They said an uncle of our boys had killed his brother, and they feared he had come for revenge. As it was dinner-time, I saw nothing better to do than to have the children marched into the dining room, as usual. We keep open house to Indians at all times, and treat them as distinguished guests, so I motioned to our Apache to take a seat at the table. He sat down, terrible in his war-paint, and laid two loaded revolvers before him. The children began to tremble.

"I summoned all my courage and said: 'Put those revolvers on the window.'

"The Apache never moved. The cook placed before him a cup of coffee and a bowl of soup.

"'Take away that coffee and soup,' I commanded, with my heart in my mouth, adding to the Indian: 'You shall not have them until you put those revolvers on the window.'

"Trembling for her life the cook obeyed. When the Apache saw his dinner removed he deliberately rose, picked up his revolvers and—shall I ever forget that terrible moment?—quietly laid them on the window. His dinner was restored to him; he ate it in silence, and then, taking up his property, walked out without a word.

"I did not see him again for years. But this last time, on my way home, as I was waiting in the train at Santa Fe, my terrible Apache, in all his feathers and war-paint, got into the car and walked its whole length, as if looking for some one. My blood ran cold. He then left the car and returned with a dozen other braves, as horrible as himself. He introduced them all, and all must shake hands."

A Philosophical Tramp.

A stupid looking tramp knocked at one of the finest residences in Austin and was received by the lady of the house.

"What do you want?"

"Please'm give me a dime to buy a glass of bread; 'scuse me, I mean a loaf of beer."

"I haven't got any money."

"Haven't got no money? Then, madam, modest as this cottage is, I would suggest your moving into a cheaper house; you are living beyond your means. Economy is wealth. Economize in the way of clothes and house rent. Cut your expenses, and then, perhaps, some day you will have a dime to spare—a dime, madam, that may be the means of preventing a hungry and thirsty fellow-mortal from committing suicide; or it may be a quarter—a coin of the value of 25 cents—that will upholster the dark clouds of the horizon of his despairing soul with a silver-plated lining and fill his stomach with bock beer. Good day, fair lady."—*Texas Siftings.*

A farmer sent one dollar for a lightning potato-bug killer, which he saw advertised in a paper, and received by return mail two blocks of wood, with directions printed on as follows: "Take this block, which is No. 1, in the right hand, place the bug on No. 2, and press them together. Remove the bug and proceed as before."

A Briton's Plaint.

HE HAS A PRONOUNCED ACCENT AND IS DERIDED BY AMERICANS.

"I am subject to one form of persecution in this country," said an Englishman to me the other day, "which I find quite intolerable, though I can't in the least blame my persecutors. You know I speak quite like an Englishman, naturally, and conduct myself quite like one, as a matter of course. Really, inasmuch as I've been on this side only a month, would hardly be worth my while to attempt to master the accent and the manners of the country, don't you know. Now, I'm not in the least unwilling to be taken for an Englishman; that I am rather proud of, in fact. But I'm not taken for an Englishman, and there's the disagreeable feature of the thing. I'm constantly taken, don't you see, for an Anglomaniac Yankee, a beastly cad whose native country isn't good enough for him, and who caricatures as in a wild attempt to imitate us. To be taken for an Irish dynamiter or a Russian Nihilist would be a comparative compliment. The other day I called on a friend in the city to whom I had a letter, and as he wasn't in I fell into a little parley with the young men of the outer office about his return, and the like. Then I sat down in the inner office to wait a bit for him. Presently I heard, over the half-partition one of the young men say softly to his companions, with an imitation of my own accent: 'Bah jove! not bad, don't you know! Is it natural or acquired?' 'Painfully acquiahed, deah boy—painfully acquiahed,' said the other, in the same tone. 'Cahn't be done in a day, deah boy,' he went on; 'there's Beverly Cadley, don't you know, who comes in here sometimes to boah the governor; took him one-and-twenty months—yaas, three-and-twenty months, to acquiah his accent. This hasn't been carried to the supehb perfection that Cadley's has, not at all, my boy, but he'l mahster it in a yeah or two, don't you know, with perseverance.' All this with an indescribable clipping of consonants and vowels made with the teeth—really very clever, you know. Then I heard a maddening chuckle from the two. This is very much the sort of treatment that I get everywhere. Sometimes men look as if they were going to kick me, until they learn that I'm really an Englishman and then they're the best and most cordial fellows in the world. Really, it's very natural to treat me so, but it's deuced unpleasant to be made odious in a strange land by a set of cads, don't you know!"—*Taverner.*

Women at the Play.

A FEW OF THE PECULIAR CHARACTERISTICS OF THEIR EMOTIONAL CRITICISM.

I like the female criticism, observes a writer in the San Francisco *Chronicle.* It is always honest and frank, utterly free from any dread of disclosing ignorance, and it is full of those new views that are sometimes so valuable. When a man looks at a play he always wants to be the hero if the leading lady is handsome. If there's any kissing going on, any hugging or embracing, he wants to be the man engaged in the business. But a woman will get carried away by her emotions and actually want to be the old woman in a story sometimes for a minute, to work her will on the villain. To men the stage figures are always stage figures. To women they are more real men and women, and they compare the actions of the heroine with what they'd do themselves under similar circumstances. It was at "Othello," and she got very excited over the Iago business of the handkerchief. I suppose if it had been a book, or anything without sex or of male denomination, she would not have been so impressed. But it was a handkerchief, a woman's handkerchief, which must have been a lovely thing if it answered Othello's description. She only felt that if she had only got hold of that handkerchief, like Emelia, no Iago could have taken it away from her, not because it was Desdemona's and was to be used to stir up Othello, but because it must have been such a beauty. That is what I surmised. She gave a kind of gasp when Iago got it away from Emelia.

"Well!" she said, "I just see myself giving it him! That's all."

It was so dainty, so thoroughly, so moderniy womanly of her! It was Shakespeare, and all the pomp of circumstance, of glorious war supposed to be floating around the quay at Cyprus on the Baldwin stage. There were the spider-legged dudes of Cyprus and the curled darlings of the Venetian troops, and all sorts of fascinations, and Cassia was paying those graceful devoirs to his General's wife, just as it might happen, well, at the Presidio, or at Angel Island, or thereabouts. Iago stood on the corner muttering.

"Just see that Cassio!" she said. "Look at him. Just see how he's flirting with Desdemona!"

Can it be that this young and guileless thing has found a new idea in Shakespeare's well-studied play, and there was some truth after all in that scandal about those two? Great Scot! If Iago shouldn't have been lying at all!

With Her It Was a Tragedy.

The church which Mr. and Mrs. Topnoody attend is getting up an entertainment to raise funds, and Topnoody was on the Committee of Arrangements. The committee met the other night, and when he came home his wife was anxious to know what had been done.

"Well," she said, "did you do anything?"

"O yes, my dear, we outlined a program," he said, with an air of business.

"What's it like?"

"Well, the chief feature is to be a play."

"What play?"

"Just the thing for amateurs, my dear: the pretty, little, three-act comedy, 'Married Life.'"

"A comedy, Topnoody?"

"Of course; and you are to be Mrs. Samuel Coddle, my dear."

"No, I ain't, Topnoody," she said, firing up, till her cheeks looked like a pair of autumn leaves. "Amateur theatricals are bad enough, any way you fix them, but when the amateurs are so raw that they call married life a comedy you may count me out. I'm a professional in the married-life business, and I think I know comedy from tragedy when the curtains go up. You hear my orchestra, Topnoody, and your committee may scratch my name off the list. A comedy? And with my experience? Great Heavens!"

Topnoody went to bed without giving further details of the committee's work.

A Brooklyn blind boy takes dictation on the type-writer faster than any known expert in the possession of good eyesight.

Humorous.

Jawkins—That was a rather sudden death of old Skinflint's. What was the matter with him? Hawkins—Economy. The two undertakers are running each other, and funerals are away down in price. Old Skinflint never missed a bargain in his life.—*Lowell Citizen.*

They were standing on the deck of a Cunarder that runs to the Hub. "And what is that shining so?" she asked. "That is the dome of the State house. I was born right in its shadow." "You don't say? And this is really America, then?" "O, dear no, this is Boston."—*New Haven News.*

SHE BOUGHT IT.

Young woman (timidly to clerk)—I would like to look at some false hair, please.

Clerk (experienced)—Yes, ma'am. What color does your friend want?

Sale effected.—*Life.*

TIME—3 A. M.

Mrs Jollyboy: "Where on earth have you been?"

Mr. J.: "I cannot tell a lie; Iv'e been to m'offish."

Mrs. J.: "That's where we differ. I can tell a lie—when I hear one. [Cruel silence, during which something is heard to drop.]—*Harvard Lampoon.*

CHANGED IT.

Mr. Brown recently brought home his second wife. A lady who had known the first quite intimately came to make a call. As she looked about the room she remarked: "How familiar everything is to me here; I used to be here so much; there is a picture, however—pointing it out—which I do not recognize." "Oh!" said the bride, "that's the first Mrs. Brown. My husband thought it might not please me to have it hanging there as it was; so he took it to an artist and had a Gainsborough hat put on, and changed the color of the hair and eyes, and we call it a fancy piece."—*Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

IT WAS THE LAST STRAW.

"Gentlemen," said the hard-looking man with the inflamed nose, as he picked himself up from the sidewalk, replaced his battered hat on his head, drew his coat-sleeve across his nose and looked around with great dignity, "I have been treated with outrage and insult. The barkeeper just now called me an old thief and a fraud. He emptied a sawdust spittoon on my head drove his fist into my eye and kicked me out of the saloon. All this I bore patiently, because my personal honor was not attacked. But I see him in there now erasing my account from his slate as if it were worthless. I regard that as an imputation on my integrity, and there is but one thing for me to do. I shall withdraw. It is useless to ask me to do otherwise. I shall never patronize that saloon again." And he withdrew with the air of a deeply injured but consciously upright man. He had saved his honor.—*Chicago Tribune.*

An Indefatigable Liar.

As an illustration of the the 'colossal liars' of the West, General McCook relates the following: He was traveling among the Rocky Mountains, and straying out one morning from the trail, stood for a moment entranced by the magnificent landscape spread out before him, when he was aroused from his meditations by the footsteps of one of the guides, who had followed him, lest he should lose his way.

'Is not this magnificent, Bill?' exclaimed the General, anxious to show his delight.

'It's mighty purty, General,' said the guide, 'but I kin show you bigger sights nor this. Why one time Kansas Jim and me had been trampin' three days and nights, and we came to a plain, and right in the midst of it was a forest all turned to solid stun!'

'The General smiled and remarked: 'I have heard of petrified trees before Bill.'

The guide expectorated without changing countenance and continued: 'But that warn't all, General. Thar war a buffalo on that plain, and he war petrified on the clean jump, and his huffs had kicked up a bit of sod, and I'm blamed ef that warn' petrified in the air!'

The General turned an amused countenance on the narrator and said: 'Why, Bill, the sod would have fallen to the ground by the force of gravity.' Without any hesitation Bill answered: 'Well, by——, General, the gravity war petrified too!'

A Car Driver's Fate.

"You fellah," he exclaimed, as he followed a street car down to Jefferson avenue and shook his fist at the driver.

"What ails you?" was the gruff query.

"Behold me! See this collah—this shirt-bosom—these pawnts!"

"I see. You have been splashed with mud."

"And you did it, sah—you are the fellah! I was crossing the street back heah and was about to meet a pwety gurl—a pwety gurl, sah, and she would have returned my bwow, sah—my bwow, when you came along with your old canary colored vehicle and dashed this mud over me—over me, sah!"

"And you didn't get to bow to the girl?"

"No, sah, of course not! How could I, sah, when I was made widiculous in her eyes? And it was you, sah—you are the fellah!"

"Well, what of it?"

"Nothing sah—nothing except that I shall never recognize you as a gentleman, sah—nevah, sah! I shall give you the cold cut—the direct cold cut, sah!"—*Detroit Free Press.*

A Curious French Clock.

A correspondent of the *New Church Messenger* describes a clock recently patented in France in imitation of a tambourine, on the parchment of which is painted a circle of flowers, corresponding to the hour figures of ordinary dials. On examination, two bees, the one large and the other small, are discovered crawling among the flowers. The small bee runs rapidly from one flower to another, completing the circle in an hour, while the large one takes twelve hours to finish the circuit. The parchment surface is unbroken, and the bees simply laid upon it, but two magnets, connected with the clock-work inside the tambourine, move just under the membrane, and the insects, which are of iron, follow them.

Several Georgia farmers are seriously considering the question of employing Chinese in place of negroes on their plantations.

The Russian minister at Washington is allowed $25,000 a year by his government for the purpose of giving entertainments.

It is estimated that 1,310,556,512 cigarettes were consumed by the smokers in this country last year.

The French government costs the tax payers $90,000 every hour.

A Cat's Dizzy Ride.

A cat got upon the rim of a high fly-wheel which runs in a pit at an electric light station in Brooklyn. The wheel was soon making twenty revolutions a minute. It was impossible to rescue the cat from its perilous position without stopping the engine, and putting out all lights dependent upon the dynamos in the station; so the unfortunate animal had to ride on until the engine was stopped at the usual hour for putting out the lights. The cat then dropped exhausted from the wheel, but soon revived, and was none the worse for its strange experience. It is estimated that in the seven hours which the animal spent on the wheel near the rim it traveled more than 300 miles.

Bill Nye, the humorist, is to work for the New York *World* Bill expects a great deal from his last book. "It is a larger, thicker book than any I ever published before. What the public wants is a big book—one that can be used to prop up the lounge when a leg is broken. Such a one is invaluable in a household. It can be put in a chair to bring baby's head on a level with the table; it can—well, it can be put to a thousand uses. I have considered this matter very deeply, and the result is that the next book I publish I intend to make fully a foot and a half thick. This will make a success. Why, look at the most successful books of to-day—those that have the widest circulation. What are they? The dictionary and the family Bible, and yet neither of them has any plot. I don't take any stock in this realism theory of Howell's. No, sir; the coming book is the big book."

A farmer near Winona, Miss., claims to have raised 140 bushels of corn from one acre of ground last season.

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Almost as Palatable as Milk.

The only preparation of COD LIVER OIL that can be taken readily and tolerated for a long time by delicate stomachs.

AND AS A REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION, SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS, ANAEMIA, GENERAL DEBILITY, COUGHS AND THROAT AFFECTIONS, and all WASTING DISORDERS OF CHILDREN it is marvellous in its results.

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nov 26 86.1y

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that the most delicate stomach will bear.

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Mrs. J. Lawson, 141 Bergen street, Brooklyn, was cured of malaria and nervous dyspepsia of many years standing by Kaskine, the quinine treatment having wholly failed.

Mrs. T. A. Solomons, of 159 Halliday St., Jersey City, writes: My son Harry, 11 years, was cured of malaria by Kaskine, after 15 months' illness, when we had given up all hope.

Letters from the above persons, giving full details, will be sent on application.

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nov26-d1y.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE



DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

NORTH. p.m.	p.m.	a.m	STATIONS.	SOUTH. a.m.	a.m.	p.m.
9 00	12 30	8 30	Scranton	6 10	9 15	2 05
8 54	12 26	8 26	Bellevue	6 15	9 20	2 10
8 48	12 22	8 22	Taylorville	6 20	9 26	2 15
8 40	12 15	8 16	Lackawanna	6 27	9 34	2 22
8 33	12 08	8 10	Pittston	6 34	9 41	2 30
8 27	12 03	8 03	West Pittston	6 40	9 47	2 36
8 22	11 58	7 58	Wyoming	6 45	9 52	2 41
8 17	11 54	7 54	Maltby	6 49	9 56	2 44
8 12	11 50	7 50	Bennett	6 53	10 00	2 47
8 08	11 47	7 47	Kingston	6 58	10 05	2 50
8 08	11 47	7 47	Kingston	6 58	10 05	2 50
8 03	11 42	7 42	Plymouth June	7 02	10 10	2 55
7 59	11 38	7 38	Plymouth	7 07	10 15	3 00
7 54	11 34	7 34	Avondale	7 12	10 20	3 05
7 50	11 30	7 30	Nanticoke	7 15	10 25	3 10
7 43	11 23	7 23	Hunlock's Creek	7 23	10 32	3 27
7 30	11 12	7 12	Shickshinny	7 37	10 44	3 39
7 18	11 00	7 00	Hick's Ferry	7 50	11 11	3 52
7 11	10 54	6 54	Beach Haven	7 57	11 06	3 58
7 05	10 47	6 47	Berwick	8 04	11 13	4 12
6 58	10 41	6 41	Briar Creek	8 10	11 20	4 05
6 54	10 38	6 38	Willow Grove	8 14	11 25	4 16
6 50	10 34	6 34	Lime Ridge	8 18	11 29	4 20
6 42	10 27	6 27	Espy	8 25	11 36	4 27
6 36	10 21	6 21	Bloomsburg	8 30	11 44	4 34
6 30	10 16	6 16	Rupert	8 36	11 50	4 40
6 25	10 11	6 11	Catawi'a Bridge	8 41	11 55	4 46
6 08	9 56	5 56	Danville	8 58	12 13	5 04
6 00	9 49	5 49	Chulasky	9 05	12 20	5 12
5 55	9 45	5 45	Cameron	9 08	12 25	5 17
5 40	9 32	5 32	Northumberland	9 25	12 40	5 35
p.m.	am.	a.m.		a.m.	a.m.	p.m

W. F. HALSTEAD, Supt.

Superintendent's office. Scranton, Feb.1st,182

Pennsylvania Railroad.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division, and Northern Central Railway.

TIME TABLE.

In effect Jan. 30, 1887. Trains leave Sunbury.

EASTWARD.

9.40 a. m., Sea Shore Express (daily except Sunday), for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 3.15 p. m.; New York, 6.20 p. m.; Baltimore, 3.10 p. m.; Washington, 5.50 p. m., connecting at Philadelphia for all Sea Shore points. Through passenger coach to Philadelphia.

1.43 p. m.—Day express daily except Sunday), for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 6.50 p. m.; New York, 9.35 p. m.; Baltimore 6.45 p. m.; Washington, 7.45 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia and passenger coaches through to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

7.45 p. m.—Renovo Accommodation (daily for Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 4.25 a. m.; New York 7.10 a. m. Baltimore, 4.55 a. m.; Washington 6.05 a. m.; Sleeping car accommodations can be secured at Harrisburg for Philadelphia and New York. On Sundays a through sleeping car will be run; on this train from Williamsp't to Philadelphia. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7 a. m.

2.50 a. m.—Erie Mail (daily except Monday, for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 8.25 a. m. New York, 11.30 a. m.; Baltimore 8.15 a. m.; Washington, 9.30 a. m. Through Pullman sleeping cars are run on this train to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, and through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.10 a. m.—Erie Mail (daily except Sunday), for Erie and all intermediate stations and Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman Palace cars and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

9.53—News Express (daily except Sunday) for Lock Haven and intermediate stations.

12.52 p. m.—Niagara Express (daily except Sunday) for Kane and intermediate stations and Canandaigua and principal intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester and Parlor car to Williamsport.

5.30 p. m. Fast Line (daily except Sunday) for Renovo and intermediate stations, and Elmira, Watkins and intermediate stations, with through passenger coaches to Renovo and Watkins.

9.20 a. m.—Sunday mail for Renovo and intermediate station.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR SUNBURY FROM THE EAST AND SOUTH.

Sunday mail leaves Philadelphia 4.30 a. m. Harrisburg 7.40 arriving at Sunbury 9.20 a. m. with through sleeping car from Philadelphia to Williamsport.

News Express leaves Philadelphia 4.30 a. m. Harrisburg, 8.10 a. m. daily except Sunday arriving at Sunbury 9.53. a. m.

Niagara Express leaves Philadelphia, 7.40 a. m.; Baltimore 7.30 a. m. (daily except Sunday arriving at Sunbury, 12.52 p. m., with through Parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Fast Line leaves New York 9.00 a. m.; Philadelphia, 11.50 a. m.; Washington, 9.50 a. m.; Baltimore, 10.45 a. m., (daily except Sunday) arriving at Sunbury, 5.30 p. m., with through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Erie Mail leaves New York 8.00 p. m.; Philadelphia, 11.25 p. m.; Washington, 10.00 p. m.; Baltimore, 11.20 p. m., (daily except Saturday) arriving at Sunbury 5.10 a. m., with through Pullman Sleeping cars from Philadelphia, Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia.

SUNBURY, HAZLETON & WILKESBARRE RAILROAD AND NORTH AND WEST BRANCH RAILWAY.

(Daily except Sunday.)

Wilkesbarre Mail leaves Sunbury 9.55 a. m. arriving at Bloom Ferry 10.46 a. m., Wilkes-barre 12.15 p. m.

Express East leaves Sunbury 5.35 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 6.26 p. m., Wilkes-barre 7.55 p. m.

Sunbury Mail leaves Wilkesbarre 10.25 a. m. arriving at Bloom Ferry 11.54 a. m., Sunbury 12.45 p. m.

Express West leaves Wilkes-barre 2.50 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 4.19 p. m., Sunbury 5.10 p. m.

SUNDAY ONLY.

Sunday mail leaves Sunbury 9:25 a. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 10:16 a. m., Wilkes-Barre 11:45 a. m.

Sunday accommodation leaves Wilkes-Barre 5:10 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry, 6.39 p. m., Sunbury, 7:30 p. m.

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DISTILLED from selected Barley Malt and guaranteed to be chemically pure and free from injurious oils and acids often contained in alcoholic liquors. It is especially adapted to persons requiring a stimulating tonic. Consumptives being greatly benefitted by its use. Recommended by leading physicians as a Diuretic, Nervine, Tonic and Alterative. For Consumptives it is invaluable. PERRINE'S PURE BARLEY MALT WHISKEY insures a return of vigor to the stomach, a good appetite, a rich and abundant blood and increased flesh and muscular tissue. A stimulant mild and gentle in effect. Dyspepsia, Indigestion and all wasting diseases can be entirely conquered by the use of Perrine's Pure Barley Malt Whiskey. It is a tonic and diuretic and a powerful strengthener to the entire system. PERRINE'S PURE BARLEY MALT WHISKEY has proved a medicinal protection to those who pursue their avocations in the open air and whose daily work calls for exceptional powers of endurance. Ask your nearest druggist or grocer for for PERRINE'S PURE BARLEY MALT WHISKEY revives the energies of those worn out with excessive bodily or mental effort and acts as a safeguard against exposure in wet and rigorous weather. It will drive all malarious diseases from the system. Hard workers of every vocation and persons whom a sedentary life renders prone to Dyspepsia find in Perrine's Pure Barley Malt Whiskey a powerful invigorant and helper to digestion. PERRINE'S PURE BARLEY MALT WHISKEY without unduly stimulating the kidneys increases their flagging activity, counteracts the effects of fatigue, hastens convalescence and is a wholesome and prompt diuretic. Watch the label! None genuine unless bearing the signature

The analysis as it appears by the label on every bottle: I have carefully analyzed the PURE BARLEY MALT WHISKEY made by M. & J. S. Perrine and find it entirely free from fusel oil, furfurol, metals and acids and is absolutely pure."—*Signed, Camilla Arthur Maier, Graduate of the Universities of Munich, Geneva and Weisbaden.*

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CHEAPER THAN EVER.

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CLOTHING,

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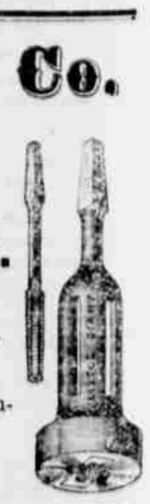
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